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Hartford Strikers Return; Green Warns of Pay Cut; Nazis Lose Turk Chrome?

The World's Day—April 17, 1944

New England: Strikers Return to Colt's Plant

The Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., reported today that 90 per cent of its approximately 11,000 workers were back on the job and that the walkout which began April 10 when a new, WLB-approved wage scale went into effect, was regarded as over.

Boston Health Department inspectors over the week end recommended issuance of 30 more summonses to residents refusing to co-operate in the current clean-up campaign. Clerks in the Department were preparing to issue 165 legal notices today and 150 more tomorrow. The 24-hour warnings to property owners to tidy up their yards now total 3,300.

Wage-incentive plans approved by the New England War Labor Board during the past year have resulted in a 26 per cent average increase in production and a 15 per cent average increase in workers' earnings in 71 New England plants, the WLB announced. [Page 5.]

Addition of 24,682 acres of forest land to Baxter State Park in the Mount Katahdin region in Maine was offered to the State as a gift today by former Gov. Percival Proctor Baxter. [Page 2.]

Antismuggling and special investigating work for the Customs Service in the Boston district was taken over today by Lawrence Fleishman, a native of Rochester, N. Y., who arrived from New Orleans to become Supervising Customs Agent with headquarters in the Boston Custom House.

Washington: Green Warns of Postwar Pay Cuts

Estimating pay cuts as high as 23 per cent when the end of war ends overtime work, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, presented a transition program to a special House Committee on postwar planning. [Page 9.]

WPB permission has been granted for completing one of the three huge cargo flying boats proposed by Henry J. Kaiser and Howard Hughes. Presumably it is to be completed in wood.

A resolution urging immediate action to provide relief for starving persons in Nazi-occupied European nations was passed unanimously by the House, directing the Secretary of State to work out a plan for food distribution modeled on present aid to Greece.

The 57-passenger Lockheed Constellation transport plane arriver over Washington Airport at 1:54 (E. W. T.), six hours and 58 minutes after leaving Burbank, Calif., on its first long-distance flight.

In Europe: Pro-Allied Step by Turkey Reported

Licenses for exporting chrome to Germany from Turkey have been suspended pending further consultations, according to a London Daily Mail dispatch from Istanbul. Both Britain and the United States have protested this Turkish trade with Germany, but there is no word yet from official sources that the Daily Mail story is authentic.

Resistance groups in France have joined Communists in protesting appointment by the National Committee of civil and military administrators to rule liberated sections of France by decree. It is complained that the Committee's "most important ordinances have been adopted without the Assembly's consultation."

Finland's rejection of revised Russian peace terms was accompanied by a note to Moscow seeking to keep the door open for future negotiations, it was learned in London. The United States and Britain were believed to have been informed by Finland of their action. Since no Russian offensive has developed on the Finnish front, it is thought there still is a chance for a peace agreement between the two countries.

Seizure by Swedish customs officials of 25,000 German war maps of central Sweden brought forth an editorial warning from the Stockholm newspaper Svenska Dagbladet that recent Swedish Army reinforcements "appear to be all the more necessary." Twenty-eight packages of maps en route to the Nazi military command at Oslo, Norway, were intercepted at Halsingborg.

In France, German occupation authorities are carrying out mass executions in an effort to stamp out anti-Axis sabotage and other patriot activities. The German DNB news agency reports 20 men, identified as "Communists," shot in Paris, and 32 French National Front Partisans executed, while the British Radio states that 86 Frenchmen of a village near Lille were killed in retaliation for derailment of a train.

Appeal for repatriation of Italian civilians in German-held Northern Italy to their homes in the South has been made through the Italian press in Bari Province to Pope Pius XII and the British, United States, and Italian Governments.

Axis rumors of a new Churchill-Roosevelt conference have been rife since President Roosevelt left Washington for a rest in the South, the latest Axis-inspired reports placing the two somewhere in the Caribbean. These were spiked, however, by official announcements in London which disclosed the Prime Minister's presence there as late as April 15.

London bus drivers and conductors, approximately 20,000 of whom struck on April 15 in protest against new summer timetables, have returned to work and all lines now are reported operating normally.

A 38-car German hospital train, longest ever seen at the border, was scheduled to leave Haparanda, on the Swedish-Finnish border, carrying a large contingent of German wounded through Sweden to Germany, according to an Associated Press report from Stockholm.

James M. Landis, United States Director of Economic Operations in the Middle East, has arrived in Teheran, Iran, by plane to discuss Lend-Lease matters, as well as refugee and Red Cross matters.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., United States Undersecretary of State, after a series of conferences with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, called in Winfield Riefler, head of the American Embassy's Economic Warfare Section, for discussions. Mr. Stettinius, was received in an audience by King George.

National: Pocket Cruiser Haynsworth Launched

The "pocket cruiser" Haynsworth, ninth in its heavyweight destroyer class, was launched by the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Kearny, N. J., named for the late Commander William M. Haynsworth, Jr., of Darlington, S. C. He was commander of the destroyer Ingraham, sunk in a 1942 convoy collision in the North Atlantic.

Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corporation's prototype of its first postwar plane, a 48-passenger commercial transport, was test-flown over San Diego, Calif., the company announced.

Earl J. Miller, Dean of Undergraduates at the University of California at Los Angeles, was elected President of the National Association of College Deans and Advisers of Men at the groups' annual meeting in Chicago.

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Weather Predictions

Fair—Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Maple Sirup Is Sweetening 'Black Market'

Slowness of the sap run sets up shortage which apparently is not overlooked by 'pirates.'

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Daily, it's becoming increasingly difficult to start one's morning off without becoming involved in a "black market."

Maple sirup—that smackingly luscious spread for our breakfast flapjacks, griddle cakes, pancakes, waffles, or French toast—apparently is flowing onto a "black market" list which, at one time or another, has included such breakfast staples as bacon, eggs, butter, and bananas.

Pure maple sirup has been exceedingly difficult for many to obtain this season. Cold weather, which has delayed the sap run, combined with extreme labor shortages in the sugar camps in the highlands of Vermont, New Hampshire, and New York State, where two thirds of the country's maple sugar and sirup are produced, have created a market scarcity of these products.

And, as usual, where scarcity exists, there's plenty of opportunity for the "black market" operators. Apparently they haven't overlooked maple sirup. For legitimate "bulk" buyers report their inability to obtain anything like their usual quotas of sirup this spring. Producers, they say, just won't dispose of their "fancy bulk maple sirup" in drums to these buyers at the "flat ceiling price of 19 cents a pound, or $2.09 a gallon," established by the Office of Price Administration.

This price, it will be noted, is in drum lots, and only the larger packers will be able to do business on this scale. Apparently, they would get the best of it under present OPA regulations, for a Vermont retailer can only retail if he would make a profit.

Repacking Costly

Under the regulations, when a retailer purchases sirup in gallon cans at $2.91 from the producer, and repacks it in half-gallon cans or quart bottles, he becomes a packer, and he must sell at processor prices. These are $1.85 for a half gallon, and 94 cents for a quart. Taking out the cost of containers, he doesn't get much for his labor.

The ridiculous part, from the grocers' standpoint, is that if he buys in gallon cans and sells in gallon cans, he can get as high as $3.74. But, if he goes to the extra expense of buying half-gallon

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Russians Storm Gates of Sevastopol; Allies Bomb Three Balkan Capitals; I. L. O. to Act on World Trade Needs

Definite steps due at Philadelphia on plan to set up committees in big industries.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 17—Formation of international industrial committees in some of the big industries of a world character will be initiated by the Governing Body of the International Labor Office at its sessions opening here tomorrow, as the outlook was analyzed among I. L. O. leaders.

"It appears probable that definite steps will be taken toward the setting up of industrial committees in two or three main industries such as textiles," Carter Goodrich, Chairman of the Governing Body of the I. L. O., said.

"We are certainly for the general idea, and I think some real progress will be made in several industries.

"The committees would start out with the labor problems in their industries, where what happened in one country really did affect other countries. They would be organized to see how the labor standards in the industries could be raised. But to take up that question, of necessity the committees would find themselves interested in the broad economic problems of those industries.

Proposed by British

"The proposal was first made by the British Government at the meeting of the Governing Body in London last December, and received a very friendly reception. The British Government advised the establishment of committees in textiles, coal mining, iron and steel, the metal trades, and several other industries.

"There may be discussion as to whether employees and workers only should make up these committees, or whether Government, employers, and workers should be represented, as the United States Government feels desirable.

"I don't know how far we shall get with the committees, but this is certainly a line on which the I. L. O. will be extended in the future."

The Governing Body meets here preliminary to the first regular session of the international labor

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Associated Press Radiophoto

Russian Vanguard in Romania

The crew of a Russian antitank gun look over the terrain from their position on the outskirts of the Romanian village of Frissulemy.

British report setback for Japanese in India —Air troops are 60 miles from Mandalay

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Sevastopol's fall may be a matter of hours.

The Black Sea port is a maelstrom of fire and wreckage as a result of more than 72 hours of continuous Russian shelling and bombing. In all probability, only a small percentage of the remaining Axis garrison troops in the Crimea will be able to use its razed facilities for an escape by sea.

German defenses appear to have collapsed everywhere in the Crimea.

At last reports Soviet advance guards were within two miles of the center of the city.

When the Russians opened their campaign against the Crimea there were an estimated 100,000 Germans, Romanians, and Hungarians on the peninsula. Now, eight days later, 29,000 have been killed and 40,000 have been taken prisoner, according to Moscow dispatches. However, it is doubtful whether more than a figurative handful of those killed or captured were first-line German troops.

Elsewhere on the Southeastern European front, other heavy blows also are being struck by Russian land power and Anglo-American air power. Red Army forces have crossed the lower Dnestr near Tiraspol, outflanking Chisinau and Tighinia in Bessarabia, while Allied planes from Italy have bombed Belgrade, Sofia, and Budapest; the narrow Iron Gate passage of the Danube through the Carpathians, and the Romanian rail bottleneck of Brasov.

United States bombers carried out the first Allied raid of the war on the Yugoslav Capital of Belgrade yesterday, and then returned to pound it and Sofia again today.

The Allied air assaults indicate that every effort is being made to prevent the Germans from consolidating their contemplated defense line in the Balkans. A few well-placed bombs on key communications links such as these may spell the difference between success and failure for the German retreat.

Meanwhile, significant and encouraging things have been happening in the Indo-Burmese theater.

Allied troops, air-borne or land, are moving against Japanese communications within 60 miles of Mandalay in Burma; the enemy threat to the Imphal Plain in India has been greatly alleviated; "satisfactory progress" is being made by the Allied counteroffensive to safeguard the Bengal-Assam railroad, and Lord Louis Mountbatten has moved his headquarters from New Delhi, India, to Ceylon.

The transfer of Lord Louis' GHQ may very well presage the early opening of amphibious operations against Burma or Malaya. Ceylon, at the tip of India, is the base from which an imposing Allied fleet, including battleships and carriers, now operates.

In any event, Lord Louis' new headquarters lessens the likelihood of jurisdictional difficulties involving his command and that of General Auchinleck. And it also may end the tight censorship that has clouded the situation in this theater up to now—a state of affairs that has led five British correspondents to declare a "news strike."

Capitalism Not for Soviet; People Mark Glad Easter

Is Communist dogma turning to the right?

Admittedly, this is one of the most puzzling questions of the hour. Perhaps the only really definitive answer will be found in the logic of events.

However, valuable contributions to a balanced approach to the question can and are being made by articles such as the following.

While avoiding a categorical stand, Mr. Stevens takes sharp issue with an interpretation, widely quoted in the United States, of a recent article in a Soviet publication.

According to this interpretation, the article implies that Communism is abandoning many of its essential premises.

Mr. Stevens contends that no such implication is present.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, April 17—Russian Communists do not admit that they have been wrong.

Russian Communists are not embracing capitalism.

After considerable rummaging through libraries, the innocent cause of lively American press speculation over "Russia's new capitalism" has been unearthed. It is an unsigned article in the August, 1943, journal Under the Banner of Marxism entitled "Certain Problems of Teaching Political Economy."

A careful reading of the original forces the conviction that only a combination of mistranslation and misinterpretation could account for the conclusions drawn from this article by some editorial writers.

No New View Seen

Far from repudiating Marxism or Socialism and embracing capitalism, this article is merely a sober and scholarly presentation of Marxist views of a changing world economy. There is nothing new in the assertion that capital-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

MOSCOW, April 17 (AP)—Great crowds crammed Moscow's churches yesterday for the Russian Orthodox Easter services in one of the gayest week ends for the Russian people since the beginning of the war.

While the rich, throbbing music from the choirs swept out from the churches and cathedrals, loudspeakers in the city's squares blared reports of Red Army Crimea and Tarnopol victories.

There was another kind of crowd in Moscow, too—those who packed the commercial stores selling all kinds of food. New stores, stocked with bread, fish, meat, butter, vegetables and various kinds of little sausages, so well liked by the Russians, were open all over the city.

Orderly lines which formed at the first stores April 15 appeared all over the city as dozens of other establishments opened.

Thousands of persons unable to get into the churches jammed the yards and squares near them and listened to the radiocasts.

Throngs appeared at the churches early the afternoon of April 15 for the colorful midnight services which appeared the most elaborate in three years.

U. S. Sets Up 'Forward Area' To Bomb Japan

By William Norwood
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, April 17—The United States trans-Pacific offensive toward Japan has reached another major mile post with the establishment of the "forward area" command aiding the co-ordination and intensification of new air and sea strikes against the Japanese.

The announcement that Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale has been transferred from the command of the 7th Air Force to command all shore-based air forces in the new "forward area" and that Rear Admiral John H. Hoover has been assigned to the over-all command of this new setup, is regarded here as marking a significant advance in Central Pacific operations.

The specific location of this new advanced headquarters is unannounced but presumably it is in the western Marshals where former Japanese airfields and harbor facilities have been expanded and improved to serve as bases for our operations westward.

General Hale pointed out that

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La Guardia Cites Egg Glut, Says Subsidies Misplaced

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—If there is a glut of eggs in the country, as Government food experts say, why do they still sell for as much as 47 cents to 49 cents a dozen in big cities? Prices vary according to size, freshness, color, and points of origin.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City, testifying before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on extension of price controls, inferentially blambed the middleman and said the Government, instead of paying subsidies to him to support prices, ought to be paying them to the farmer.

Eggs have become so plentiful that next week is to be "Egg Week" in the East. The New York Mayor, who long has interested himself in consumer problems, estimated that there are 350 eggs in storage today for every man, woman, and child in the United States. Yet in many places, the law of supply and demand seems to have stopped working, and egg prices still hover near ceilings fixed to keep them from going sky-high when they were scarce.

Prices Still "Unfair"

Mayor La Guardia told the Committee that he had succeeded in bringing eggs down 11 to 12 cents below the ceiling in New York City, but indicated that the prices housewives will be asked to pay during "Egg Week" still are unfair.

This week is supposed to be potato week. After last year's potato shortage, so many were produced that the War Food Administration has had to put on a special campaign to get them eaten. The Mayor indicated that he has been able to co-operate only half-heartedly because he knows it's unfair to tell housewives they

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Badoglio Seeks New Cabinet; How Parties Came Together

AT THE SEAT OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, April 17 (AP)—Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio proceeded with the formation of an enlarged War Cabinet today in conferences with Italian political leaders.

A spokesman said the completed Cabinet probably would be announced tomorrow and would include one member from each of the six political parties forming the "Liberation Junta." This junta includes the Communists, Socialists, Action Party, Roman Catholic Christian Democrats, Liberal Reconstruction Party, and Democracy of Labor.

Benedetto Croce, former Senator and famous philosopher, and Count Carlo Sforza, former Foreign Minister, are expected to be in the Cabinet as Ministers without Portfolio.

A spokesman said Premier Badoglio would meet the Junta's demand for a declaration by the new Cabinet at its outset for a constitutional assembly at the end of the war to enable the Italian people to designate whatever form of government they wished.

The old Cabinet paved the way for the new by presenting their resignations to King Victor Emmanuel. The King accepted all resignations and immediately asked Premier Badoglio to form a government acceptable to all.

Saturday, in Naples, the Executive Junta called for the establishment of a new government "truly democratic and anti-Fascist" and capable of leading a war for liberation.

The declaration, which followed King Victor Emmanuel's announcement April 12 that he will relinquish the throne to Crown Prince Umberto as his Lieutenant the day the Allies enter Rome, opened the way for negotiations with Premier Badoglio.

By Edgar Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The decision of the six-party executive council of the Italian "Anti-Fascist coalition" to enter a new government does not come unexpectedly.

Ever since the Communists' announcement that the Italian Communist Party was ready to collaborate with King Victor Emmanuel and Marshal Badoglio, the other parties had been well aware that they would eventually have to climb on the royal bandwagon if only to prevent the Communists from getting choice posts in the new Cabinet.

Still, the final decision—which came during the week end after a three-hour meeting and party

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Air Ace Spurns Whisky for Soft Drinks

Uncle Sam's new champion fighter pilot, Maj. Richard I. Bong, has earned a promotion and the commendation of his two ranking chieftains, Gen. H. H. Arnold and Gen. Douglas MacArthur. He had shot down 27 Japanese planes and refused hard liquor as a reward, a stand for which they, and others, congratulated him.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, April 17 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur doesn't consider "liquor or spirituous wines as appropriate recognition" for Maj. Richard I. Bong's record-breaking feat of shooting down 27 enemy planes, so the Poplar, Wis., ace will not get the case of whisky promised by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker to the first American pilot to exceed his World War I record of 26 planes shot down.

Instead, General MacArthur indicated Major Bong's promotion from captain to major on the day his record was confirmed was a more proper recognition.

Major Bong now is working at an office job in New Guinea. The reason for the grounding order was not announced.

The quiet fighter pilot who wants to get back into air combat said he dreads the thought that he might be sent home to take part in War Bond sales rallies.

Associated Press
Maj. Richard I. Bong

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Two cartons of soft drinks are en route by air to Maj. Richard Bong, ace fighter pilot in the Southwest Pacific, accompanied by a message from Gen. H. H. Arnold saying, "I understand you prefer this type of refreshment to others."

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker had pledged himself to present a case of scotch to the first pilot in the Southwest Pacific area who exceeded his record.

The Army Air Forces announced the two cartons of soft drinks were tucked into a spare bit of space in an Air Transport Command plane at a California field.

General Arnold's message, noting that Major Bong preferred soft drinks, said, "You thoroughly deserve to have the kind you want. The Army Air Forces are proud of you and your splendid record. Congratulations."

Captain Rickenbacker, in a congratulatory message, implored him to be careful because "we will need your kind back home after the war."

Drifting Pilot Prays —'Light' Brings Aid

ABOARD CARRIER FLAGSHIP, Western Pacific, April 17 (AP)—The story is told by Lieut. Murl W. Davenport of Detroit. Once in the early morning darkness he saw a light blinking on the water below him—where, he was convinced, a fighter pilot shot down by Zeros was adrift.

Lieutenant Davenport circled nearly seven hours over that spot. He finally was able to communicate with a PT boat which sped in—and found an injured pilot, who had been adrift 40 hours. The boat crew, though, didn't see any light.

The rescued pilot recovered. He said he had parachuted into the sea, and somehow his rubber boat came loose from the plane and drifted over toward him. He climbed in and prayed, he said—"I had no flashlight; no way to signal . . ."

Russia:

Fall of Sevastopol Believed Imminent

Dense clouds of smoke hung over Sevastopol from dock fires set by Soviet bombing and shelling, a Pravda dispatch said, as Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's Mari-

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Many Events to Mark Patriots' Day Observances

From the belfry of the Old North Church tomorrow night the light of two lanterns will signal the start of the joint celebration of eight Massachusetts cities and towns of the 169th anniversary on Wednesday of their parts in the war for independence.

On April 18, 1775, two lanterns placed in this same tower gave the signal for the patriots Paul Revere and William Dawes, Jr., to start their famous ride through village and town where they awoke the citizens with the cry "the British are coming!"

The re-enactment of this famous ride will be the feature of the events scheduled for Wednesday. Two riders, dressed in the costumes of 1775, will make the dash to Lexington town on Wednesday. Paul Revere, in the person of Capt. Calvin I. Hatch of the United American Veterans, will leave from the Mall on Hanover Street at 10:30 while his fellow rider, William Dawes, Jr., leaves from John Eliot Square, Roxbury.

Boston will open its celebration ceremonies with a flag raising and street parade from City Hall at 10 o'clock. In the afternoon there will be a military demonstration on the Common with "Honors to the Flag."

Arlington, Brookline, Cambridge, Concord, Lexington, Medford and Somerville also have planned full programs.

Exercises at Arlington include a parade at 10 o'clock and Memorial Exercises of '75, in Burying Ground. Cambridge will hold patriotic exercises at the Washington Elm at 10.45 a. m. and at 11:20 rider Dawes will be received.

Concord starts off its program at sunrise with bell ringing. After a sports program in the morning there will be a parade to the Historic Old North Bridge for exercises at 2:45 p. m.

Lexington likewise opens the day with a sunrise salute of bell-ringing. At noon exercises will be held on the Village Green where Revere and Dawes will arrive at 1 o'clock. From here the third and little known messenger, Dr. Prescott, in the personage of Martha Magurn, will leave for Concord.

The program for the various towns follows:

JOHN ELIOT SQUARE

9:00 A. M.—PARADE through Linden Park st., Station st., Parker st., Tremont st., and Roxbury st., with flag ceremonies at the Dillaway-Thomas House and the Norfolk House Playground.
9:30 A. M.—EXERCISES from balcony of Norfolk House Center.
Welcome: George Vaccaro, chairman.
Greetings by William F. Looney, vice-chairman of Patriots' Day committee.
Introduction of the rider impersonating William Dawes, Jr.
10:25 A. M.—DELIVERING THE MESSAGE TO THE RIDER.—Ringing of Paul Revere Bell in steeple of First Church in Roxbury.
10:30 A. M.—START OF "RIDE OF WILLIAM DAWES JR."
10:40 A. M.—ADDRESS: James Riley, Junior Vice Commander, Department of Massachusetts, V. F. W.
11:10 A. M.—PRESENTATION OF TROPHIES by City Councilor Daniel F. Sullivan.
11:20 A. M.—ADDRESS by Mayor Tobin.

NORTH END

8:30 A. M.—ASSEMBLY of local units at Prince-st. Playground.
9 A. M.—PARADE to Copps' Hill for flag raising and exercises, with music and speaking.
9:20 A. M.—Parade resumes to Paul Revere Mall, and units assemble within the Mall area.
9:45 A. M.—EXERCISES at the statue, Hanover st. Band selections, including "Star-Spangled Banner."
10:20 A. M.—Arrival of city parade escorting the historic rider and Mayor's party. Presentation of the Mayor by Chairman Masucci. Delivery of the message to "Revere" rider.
10:30 A. M.—DEPARTURE OF "PAUL REVERE" and escort via Prince st., on the way to Charlestown.

CITY SQUARE
Exercises at John J. Welch Park

10 a. m.—Welcome by Chairman Rea.
10:10 a. m.—Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, by Com. James Healey, VFW.
10:40 a. m.—Arrival of rider impereonating Paul Revere.
10:55 a. m.—Address by Francis Doherty, Mayor of Boystown of Charlestown Boys' Club.

ARLINGTON

8 a. m.—Flag raising by Boy Scouts at Town Hall.
10:15 a. m.—Parade to Start, Route: Broadway, right resting on Allen Street, to Massachusetts Avenue, to Burying Ground on Pleasant Street for tribute to soldiers of the American Revolution.
10:30 a. m.—Exercises in Burying Ground.
11 a. m.—Parade continues: Pleasant Street to Massachusetts Avenue, to Bartlet Avenue and countermarch. Pass in review at Robbins Memorial Town Hall.
11:30 a. m. to 12 Noon—Concert at Town Hall by band.
12 Noon—Reception to the Riders, "Paul Revere" and "William Dawes, Jr." by town officials and Daughters of the American Revolution.

MEDFORD

9:15 a. m.—Parade to form at Winthrop Square, Marshal, Frank W. Brown; chief of staff, Capt. Joseph W. Wellington.
9:30 a. m.—Parade starts, High Street to Medford Square, via Salem Street, to Salem Street Burying Ground; after exercises there, via River Street, Riverside Avenue, Cross Street to Washington Square, thence via Salem Street to Medford Square and up High Street to Lawrence Light Guard Armory.
Review at City Hall by Mayor Lawrence and City Government.
9:40 a. m.—Flag raising ceremonies at Public Library, auspices of veteran organizations.
10:00 a. m.—Decoration of graves of Revolutionary soldiers at Salem Street Burying Ground with 13-star flag and laurel wreaths by D. A. R.
11:10 a. m.—Greeting to Paul Revere rider at Medford-Somerville line, South Medford. Delegation of city government and citizens' committee escorts rider to Medford Square.
11:25 a. m.—Rider arrives at Hall House. After re-enacting the historic event of notifying Capt. Hall on the night of April 18, 1775, the rider remounts and rides to Armory. Received at Hall House by Edward J. Gaffey, owner of house.
11:35 a. m.—At Armory, rider greeted by Mayor Lawrence, chairman of committee, Charles T. Daly, presiding. Reading of Governor's proclamation by Miss Edna A. Dustin. Reading of message from rider. Recitation of Longfellow's poem, "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere" by James W. Gardner, Medford High School Senior Class pupil. Address by Mayor Lawrence.
11:45 a. m.—Departure of rider and escort up High Street to West Medford, stopping at Revolutionary period houses at Woburn and High, and Brooks and High Streets, to re-enact alarm by which Revere aroused the farmers while en route to Lexington. Greeted at West Medford Square by school children.

SOMERVILLE

9:15 A. M.—Flag raising by Mayor Bradley at main flagpole, Somerville High School lawn, Highland av. National Anthem by High School Band, James M. Clark, director. Assembly for street parade.
9:30 A. M.—Parade Starts—From high school grounds to Roll of Honor, to Highland av., to Putnam and Summer sts., to Ernest C. Carr sq., to Bow st., through Union sq., to Washington st., to James Miller tablet for honors to Somerville's lone martyr slain there, April 19, 1775; placing of wreath by Mayor Bradley and sounding of "Taps" by Paul Warren of the High School Band. Parade continues to Msgr. McGrath Highway, to Cross st., to Broadway, to Saxton C. Foss Park for review by the Mayor, Honorary Marshal, Chief Marshal, Chief of Staff, and city and State officials.
10:40 A. M.—Exercises at Saxton C. Foss Park, Broadway.
11:00 A. M.—Arrival and reception to Paul Revere and escort. Delivery of message by the rider and greetings by Mayor Bradley.
11:10 A. M.—Departure of rider on way to Medford.

CAMBRIDGE

10:15 A. M.—Parade from Lafayette sq. through Harvard sq. to Common and exercises in front of Washington Elm.—Police detail.
10:30 A. M.—Parade review by Mayor, Chief Marshal and staff on Garden st., opposite Mason st., Common side.
10:45 A. M.—Or on arrival of parade. Exercises on Common in front of Washington Elm.
11:15 A. M.—Meet at Larz Anderson Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—Arrival of "William Dawes" and cavalry escort.
11:50 A. M.—Closing of exercises by firing of volley by Rifle and Drill Team Platoon, Post No. 27, American Legion. "Taps," "Star Spangled Banner." Parade proceeds to Peabody sq. where the Mayor and Sons of American Revolution will place a wreath at base of American Revolutionary flagpole

CONCORD

2:00 p. m.—Parade assembles at the Veterans Building.
2:15 p. m.—Parade moves over the following route: Walden, Hubbard, Stowe, Sudbury, Main sts., Monument sq., Monument st. to North Bridge.
2:45 p. m.—Exercises at the North Bridge: Arrival of "Dr. Prescott" with message from Boston picked up from "Revere" and "Dawes," at Lexington Green.
Receiving of message by William A. Buttrick, chairman of the Board of Selectmen.
Reading of the Governor's proclamation by Joseph C. Wheeler.
Remarks by John J. S. Fahey, President of the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association of Boston.
Address by Dr. Carl J. Friedrich, Professor of Government at Harvard University.
8:00 p. m.—Military dance at Veterans' Building, complimentary to service, ex-service men and women, and guests.

BROOKLINE

10:30 a. m.—EXERCISES AT EDWARD DEVOTION HOUSE, including reception to "William Dawes," rider, and escort. Reading of Gov. Saltonstall's Proclamation by Commissioner Philip G. Bowker of the Metropolitan District Commission. Arrival of rider and escort. Introduction of Chairman William J. Hickey Jr., of the Board of Selectmen.
10:40 a. m.—Historic rider received at Town Line on arrival from Roxbury and escorted to public exercises by Brookline Post, American Legion, and Rutledge Post Veterans of Foreign Wars.
10:55 a. m.—DEPARTURE OF "WILLIAM DAWES" and escort with committee to Cambridge.

Lexington

6 a. m.—Alarm on bell in Old Belfry by Lexington Minute Men. 6:30 a. m., "1-7-7-5" on fire alarm.
7 a. m.—Sunrise Parade from Adams School.
7:30 a. m.—Patriotic Exercises on arrival of parade at Battle Green.
8 A. M.—Flag Raising ceremony at Battle Green, Sea Scouts.
8:30 A. M.—Lexington Minute Men in Continental uniform start for Boston.
12 Noon—Battle Green Memorial Exercises—Lexington Minute Men escort Lexington Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution from Buckman Tavern. Each organization will place a wreath. Invocation by the Rev. Harold T. Handley, chaplain. Proclamation of Governor Saltonstall read by Errol H. Locke, chairman of Selectmen and treasurer of Lexington Historical Society.
1 p. m.—Arrival of "Paul Revere" and Escort; The message of "The Alarm" will be received by a direct descendant of an original Minute Man and handed to the Selectmen.
1:05 p. m.—Arrival of "William Dawes, Jr." and similar reception.
1:10 P. M.—Departure of rider impersonating Dr. Prescott who carried the alarm to Concord in 1775.

Airport Operators Form Organization

A group of New England airport operators, convinced that aviation development here is in need of consolidation and organization if the area is to benefit from the coming air age, have set up the New England Aviation Trade Association, it announced today.

An organizing committee met in Boston today and made the announcement. The organizers were: Lee Bowman, Keene, N. H., Chairman; Marshall Britt, Groton, Mass.; Warren Frothingham, Claremont, N. H.; Perry Jennings, Fitchburg, Mass.; Harold Troxel, Pittsfield, Maine; Frank Gibson, White River Junction, Vt.; Dr. J. J. Levy, Turners Falls, Mass.; Arthur Goldsmith, Nashua, N. H., and Joseph Garside, Norwood, Mass.

"The association is designed as a permanent organization for the development of aviation in New England," Mr. Garside said.

Other charter members included: Bob Holiday, East Boston; Harold E. Martin, Revere, Mass., and Concord, N. H.; Phineas A. Millis, Mendon, Mass.; Thor Solberg, Westfield, Mass.; Stirling Lawson, Revere; Millard F. Estes, Orange, Mass.; Wylie Aptie, North Conway, N. H.; Carl Park, Manchester, N. H.; Arthur Poulin, Waterville, Maine, and Charles P. O'Connor of Westfield, Mass. and Albany, N. Y.

Tobin to Honor Vets

Mayor Tobin will tender a luncheon at the Parker House tomorrow to Carl J. Schoeninger, of Detroit, Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Amelia C. Kane, National President of the organization's Ladies Auxiliary. The V. F. W. head is making his usual periodic visit to this region.

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Maple Sirup Is Sweetening 'Black Market'

Continued from Page 1

cans, and repackaging, he gets only $3.70 for it.

However, during the last few years, many sugar farmers have worked up a considerable market for their product among regular customers, to whom they deliver over regular routes. For such sales, the OPA has authorized a ceiling price of $3.39 a gallon—plus transportation charges, if any. Summer tourists, also, account for a considerable amount of business, by establishing contacts to whom the farmer ships his product direct at the consumer price.

But, today, many a sugar producer doesn't have to stir from his farm. He merely waits for the "consumers" to come to him. Naturally, he wishes to get the best price possible. No one hardly can blame him for that. For, he has his taxes to pay, too.

Chief Trouble

But, the chief trouble right now seems to be that, aside from numerous legitimate consumers, who have a perfect right to drive out to a farm and pick up a gallon or two, many of the so-called "consumers" drive up in their cars—sometimes with trailers attached—and lug off the sirup in 50 and 100-gallon lots. In this way, the product is shifted out of the normal, long-established channels of distribution.

One might very naturally raise the question as to just how much maple sirup such a "consumer" might consume—and how much he might dispose of in a way, and at a price, known only to those "in on" the deal. It has been reported that much of the maple sirup is finding its way westward by the truckload into the industrial areas, where money is plentiful.

As a result of these activities—and, strictly speaking, they are "black market" activities—thousands of gallons of bulk maple sirup which, under ordinary conditions, would reach processors for preparation for retail trade in pure or "blended" form, just doesn't come through.

It has been diverted into channels where it commands—and receives—fancy prices. And, as a result, many a legitimate "sweet-toothed" consumer fails to find the wherewithal for his waffles or fritters.

Of course, those fortunate enough to have a kindly uncle or grandfather up north in the sugar-bush area, may still welcome delivery of a shiny can of sirup which gurgles pleasantly as the expressman hands it over. But, as for pure maple sugar, such as our grandmothers used to slip us occasionally when we were very good—well, it's practically off the market.

About all the average city dweller can hope to obtain from his neighborhood grocer in the way of maple sirup this year is a "blended" product. This may consist of a mixture of pure maple sirup with cane or corn sirup. But, more than likely, the "blend" is comprised almost wholly of cane and corn sirup—with just a dash of maple flavoring. Labels on the containers, of course, show the exact contents.

Tradesmen, generally, lay the blame for the scarcity of pure maple sirup to the OPA price set-up. Maple sirup, they aver, should have been left alone, since it is not to be considered as in any way necessary to the subsistence of anybody. It is more or less a luxury product, they hold.

Meantime, OPA officials in Vermont report that, so far, they have yet to receive any complaints of "black market" operations in maple sirup in that State, although their investigators are constantly on the alert to prevent any such dealings.

There's one slight ray of hope still remaining for consumers, provided "black market" dealings are not extended. The present scarcity, due partly to a cold and backward sap-producing season, may be overcome by the sudden appearance of a warm spell.

In such a case, maple sirup production may continue at a high level even through May. In Canada, the season sometimes continues right up to haying time.

But, if your favorite gracer shakes his head sorrowfully when you ask for this season's maple sirup, you'll know some of the reasons why he's unable to fill your order.

Authority on Packaging To Speak to Ad Club

Emphasizing that modern merchandising and distribution depends for success on many factors, one of the most important of which is packaging, Christopher W. Browne, Editor in Chief of Modern Packaging Magazine, will be the speaker at the regular Tuesday luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler on April 18.

The needs for shipping war materials has brought forth many new ideas—ideas that will help business after the war, and Mr. Browne will outline some of these ideas during his talk at the Ad Club tomorrow.

Wendell D. Rockwood

Wendell D. Rockwood, of Cambridge, who passed on in Somerville yesterday, served as Republican Mayor of Cambridge from 1916 to 1918. Previously to public office Mr. Rockwood was a member of the Boston wholesale grocery firm of Rockwood and McIntyre.

After serving as Mayor of Cambridge, Mr. Rockwood entered the real estate and insuranee business in Charlestown and conducted it until a year ago when he retired.

A native of Belgrade, Maine, Mr. Rockwood dwelt in Cambridge for 50 years. He was a member of the Cambridge Club of the Epworth Methodist Church.

Cold Weather Slows Run of Maple Sap

Associated Press

Scarcity of Sirup Looms as Labor Shortage Adds to Problem

Maple trees are being tapped in many sections of northern Vermont, New Hampshire, and New York. But, so far this year, cold weather has slowed the flow, and, in many places, the annual gathering of nature's sweetening has been omitted this year because of lack of help. Pictures above show one of the more modern methods of gathering sap—by tractor. In the lower picture the sap is being pumped from the container on the tractor-drawn sled directly into the "sugar house."

Boston War Contracts Boom Despite Labor Classification

In a favorable increase over the previous record, new, original contracts amounting to a daily average of more than $1,500,000 for war and civilian supplies are being placed in local factories in the area designated as the Boston War Manpower Commission Area No. 2, an area of labor stringency, WPB officials have announced.

W. H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director, reported that prime contract placements locally have increased since Oct. 1, 1943, the date the Boston area was placed in the No. 2 category, to an average of $47,500,000 a month, over the figure of $23,500,000 monthly for the preceding quarter.

The average since Oct. 1 represents all major war contracts for more than $50,000 reported as awarded by the armed services to plants and facilities in the 42 cities and towns in the area, Mr. Wheeler explained.

Stating that the figures are not completely comprehensive because they do not include subcontracts placed, nor offsets for cutbacks and cancelations, he said, "However, they do indicate, I'm sure, that Boston's war production has not suffered by reason of the No. 2 labor classification, concerning which a good deal of apprehension was expressed."

Under the No. 2 classification, a labor shortage is anticipated within six months. Renewals of contracts may be made which require no additional workers, but no new contracts may be placed in this area if adequate facilities for their fulfillment exist elsewhere.

"Had Boston not been placed in the Number Two classification last October, contracts would have undoubtedly flowed in a good deal faster with the result that it might have been necessary at this time to place Boston in a No. 1 category," Mr. Wheeler stated.

He added that "to my mind Boston is now resting in about the ideal position on war production—at the top of the No. 2 classification, which means that she is pretty well stretched out on war production, contributing all that can be reasonably expected, yet maintaining a sufficient margin in manpower to permit necessary adjustments without too much difficulty."

Judge Hand to Head Alumni of Harvard

Judge Augustus N. Hand of New York, Justice of the United States Circuit Court, has been elected President of the Harvard Alumni Association which now comprises 80,000 Harvard men.

Judge Hand succeeds Walter S. Gifford of New York, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and will serve for one year from commencement, June 29. A graduate of the Harvard Law School in 1894, Judge Hand practiced law in New York City from 1895 to 1914, was Judge of the U. S. District Court of the Southern District of New York, 1914 to 1927, and has been Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court since 1927.

Elected Vice-President of the Alumni Association to serve for one year from commencement were Robert E. Goodwin of Boston, member of the law firm of Goodwin, Procter and Hoar; Walter Lippmann of Washington, newspaper columnist, and Clarence B. Randall of Chicago, Vice-President of the Inland Steel Company.

Henry C. Clark of Pride's Crossing, Mass., was re-elected Secretary of the Association, and G. Storer Baldwin of Boston, Assistant to the President of C. H. Sprague and Son Company, was re-elected Treasurer.

Baxter Gives Maine 24,682 More Acres

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 17—An additional 24,682 acres of forest land, to be added to Baxter State Park in the Mount Katahdin region, was offered as a gift to the people of Maine today, by former Gov. Percival Proctor Baxter, at the Special Legislative Session. Mr. Baxter, who donated the original Mount Katahdin land to be preserved as a public park and game sanctuary, has stated that he intends to give another 20,000 or so acres next January.

In the message which Mr. Baxter prepared to address to the Maine Legislature today he explained that the Eastern Corporation, from which he purchased the 24,682 acres which he offered to the State today, reserved the timber rights on the land until August 7, 1965. Before that date, he presumed, the land will be cut over, and it will be some years before it can completely reforest itself.

The Rev. Joseph C. Ayer

The Rev. Joseph Cullen Ayer, who passed on in Philadelphia, Penna., yesterday, held rectorates and teaching posts in Massachusetts. He was a retired professor of the Philadelphia Divinity School.

A native of Newton, Dr. Ayer was graduated from the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, in 1887, and, after studying at Harvard and the universities of Berlin, Halle, and Leipzig, became a clergyman in 1890. He served churches in Charlestown, Lexington and Nantucket, Mass., and Keene, N. H. From 1901 to 1904 he taught cannon law at the Episcopal Theological School.

In 1905 Dr. Ayer became a professor at Philadelphia Divinity School, where he remained until his retirement in 1936. He also taught at the University of Pennsylvania and, between 1927 and 1936, was rector of St. Philip's Church, Philadelphia.

Entries Close In Contest For Better Boston

An official count of more than 100 entries in the "Boston Contest" to develop an overall plan for improvement of the metropolitan district was announced today as the curtain dropped on the registration period and lifted on the two-months period for the drafting of manuscripts.

A last-minute rush of entries, both team and individuals, more than tripled the previously announced total of about 40 registrations made only a few days ago, according to William Roger Greeley, Chairman of the Contest Committee sponsored by Boston University in co-operation with the Boston Society of Architects.

Many of the entries come from teams formed by business companies which are taking a vital interest in the promotional program for an integrated Greater Boston, Mr. Greeley reported.

Sounding the keynote for the contest which closes June 19, Mr. Greeley described it as a "serious undertaking" to be approached more as a game, however, than a burdensome project.

"The Boston Contest," Mr. Greeley stated, "is designed solely for the purpose of exchanging ideas on how to improve the metropolitan district. It calls for an interchange of ideals to be expressed individually on the problems that confront Greater Boston like all other metropolitan areas.

"This is not an effort to tie suburban districts in with Boston proper, as the contest has been misinterpreted in some circles. As a contest, the sponsors are solely concerned with the individual viewpoints concerning the handling of metropolitan problems. We say simply to the citizens who are not content with metropolitan Boston's prospects that we want their ideas so that they can be put to practical use.

"That is the only basis upon which contestants should proceed to draft their programs."

The sponsors have established a first prize of $5,000, second prize $2,000, and 10 prizes of $100 for meritorious recommendations.

Hairenik Weekly Marks Anniversary

A Boston Armenian publication which launched William Saroyan on his writing career and which was nominated twice by Edward J. O'Brien as fifth among American short story publishing periodicals has celebrated its tenth anniversary.

At a dinner last night at the Copley-Plaza Hotel attended by prominent citizens of the Armenian colony in Boston, the Hairenik Weekly observed a decade of operation simultaneously with the publication of a 160-page anniversary issue.

Hairenik Weekly is the organ of the Armenian Youth Federation of America, and as such, its contributors have been young Americans of Armenian extraction.

Twohig Out for Council

Former State Senator James J. Twohig of South Boston, has announced his candidacy as a Democrat for election to the Executive Council from the fourth district. Nomination papers are now being circulated.

State Legislature Hopes To End Session on Tuesday

Republican Senators met in caucus shortly after the session convened at 1 p. m. today. Indications were that the Upper Branch G. O. P. Senators would attempt to throw out the veterans' measure calling for construction of a 200-bed wing at the Chelsea Veterans' Hospital adopted week by the House.

Democratic Senators said they would attempt to have the measure referred to a joint committee on conference where they were confident they could win majority support for the bill they originally sponsored.

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Prorogation of the Special Session of the Massachusetts Legislature tomorrow afternoon seemed certain today as the Senate convened to take action on the veterans legislation adopted by the House last Friday.

With Governor Saltonstall leaving for Michigan on Wednesday, where he will keynote the State Republican convention at Detroit on Thursday, legislative leaders have been warned that failure to conclude the business of the session tomorrow will mean delaying prorogation until Monday, when the Governor returns to the State House.

As the Senators assembled on Beacon Hill today they appeared in no mood to accept a House amendment to the resolve referring all veterans legislation to the Commission on Postwar Rehabilitation for further study without changes.

Did Not Sit Well

Decision last Friday of House Republicans, to make concessions to the Democratic minority and to approve construction of a 200-bed wing at the Chelsea Veterans Hospital at a cost of $750,000, did not sit well with the majority members in the Upper Branch, which earlier last week rejected the proposal along with a number of other veterans bills, including one providing payment of a $300 cash bonus.

The veterans legislation came before the session in a minority report of the Commission on Postwar Rehabilitation signed by seven Democratic members of the Commission.

Changes, which most political observers at the State House looked for the Senate to make in the House amendment, included reducing the size of the project from a 200 to a 100-bed wing and eliminating the clause providing for financing from the Governor's emergency war fund which has a balance of some $5,500,000.

A majority of the Republican Senators apparently agreed with the sentiment of Senator John D. MacKay of Quincy, who said last Friday that "in his opinion we have no right to tell the Governor how he shall spend the money in the emergency fund." He said the legislators would be "interlopers" if they attempted to tell the Governor that the Chelsea project should be financed from his fund.

Despite the apparent certainty that the Senate and House would compromise and agree to authorize construction of a new wing at the veterans hospital, there were plenty of competent observers who held to the belief that the expense was neither necessary or justified at this time.

Impossible to Man It

One State official, who chose not to be quoted, said that it would be impossible to man the new hospital wing after it is built and pointed out that the critical problem of the moment in all State institutions was one of lack of manpower

To bolster their contention that the present legislation was unnecessary opponents cited a survey of all State, county, city and town institutions completed on June 1, 1942, which indicated 6,676 vacant beds in March, 1942, with a potential capacity in existing institutions for 6,705 additional beds without overcrowding.

This survey was made at the request of the Governor by Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, Commissioner of Mental Health, Charles W. Greenough, Budget Commissioner, and Charles H. Watkins. Commenting on the report recently Dr. Perkins said that there had been only slight change in these figures in the two years since the report was completed. Shortage of personnel to operate the institutions, he said, is the chief problem.

Should the Senate decide to make changes in the amendment as adopted by the House it is expected that Senate President Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, will appoint a committee on conference to iron out differences with the House.

A committee of three for this purpose was named by Speaker of the House Rudolph F. King on Friday. Membership of the committee was: Representatives John W. Vaughan (R) of Belmont; Henry L. Shattuck (R) of Boston; and John E. Flaherty (D) of Boston.

Trial Is Started Of Bristol County Charges of Fraud

TAUNTON, Mass., April 17 (AP)—A special session of the Bristol County Superior Court convened today, at the direction of Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, to hear evidence against 13 persons indicted last November after an investigation by Mr. Bushnell's office of affairs in the County.

At the outset of today's session, Blair H. Parker of Norfolk Downs, a salesman, changed his plea of innocent to that of guilty to a charge of conspiracy to defraud the county, in connection with certain sales transactions, and his case was continued to a date to be set later.

Among the 13 indicted were Timothy A. Lovett of Fall River, County Commission Chairman, and Dr. William F. Lynch, a former County Commissioner.

Today and tomorrow were set aside for arguments and motions by defense counsel and the jury will be called into the courtroom on Thursday.

Assistant Attorney General Ralph B. Rogers, representing Attorney General Bushnell, told Judge Harold P. Williams, presiding, that since 1932, a total of 53 secret indictments had been returned in Bristol County in which there had been no arraignments. He asked the Court to issue bench warrants for all persons thus indicted and the court granted the request.

Dr. Dun Becomes Bishop April 19

An impressive ceremony will mark the consecration on April 19, in Washington, D. C., of the Rev. Angus Dun, D. D. as Bishop of Washington. Since 1940 he has been Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass. His successor in the School is the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Taylor.

Among the distinguished prelates taking part in the traditional "laying on of hands" will be the Archbishop of York, Primate of England, and the Primate of All Canada, the Most Rev. Derwyn T. Owen.

The Consecrator at the ceremony, in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul will be Presiding Bishop Henry St. George Tucker. Co-consecrators will be the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Bishop of Massachusetts; and the Rt. Rev. Y. Y. Tsu, Bishop of the Diocese of Yun-Kwei District, southwest China. Dr. Sherrill will be the consecration preacher.

Dr. Dun is a native of New York City, a graduate of Yale University, and of the School at which he has taught and served as Dean, and is well known for his interest in social work.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Slowly diminishing cloudiness and somewhat warmer today. Fair and continued moderately cold tonight. Tuesday fair with moderate temperature. Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Mostly cloudy with intermittent light snow in central portion and light rain along the coast, ending this morning. Clearing and colder tonight. Tuesday fair and warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Intermittent light snow in north portions and intermittent light rain in south portions will end early this morning, followed by slowly diminishing cloudiness. Fair and colder tonight. Tuesday fair and warmer.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Slowly diminishing cloudiness and somewhat warmer today. Fair, colder in the interior tonight. Tuesday fair and warmer in the interior.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:27 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Tuesday, 7:49 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.

Service Women Show Musicianship

Official United States Navy

Wacs, Waves, and Spars Practice With Junior Leaguers

Members of the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard Auxiliaries comprise a third of the orchestra at the Junior League concert at Zero Marlborough Street tomorrow evening at 8:30 o'clock. Every Monday evening for weeks they have been practicing with the regular members of the Junior League orchestra. These sessions have proved a satisfying form of recreation for a number of service women stationed in Boston. Concertmistress Mary Driver, who will be one of the soloists, is at the extreme left of the front row. Ensign Athena Rehtoumis, United States Naval Reserve, and Miriam Rollo, S. C. 3/c, of the SPARS, occupy the front row at the right. WAC Staff Sergeant Margaret Isely, harp, one of the most enthusiastic members of the orchestra, will not be able to take part in the concert because she has just been assigned overseas.

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'Stop Somebody' Moves Color G. O. P. Picture

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—The race for the Republican presidential nomination was still making itself look active today, but this was more appearance than reality. In the judgment of most of the experts on the press bench, "it's all over but the formalities and only the vice-presidential consolation prize is in doubt.

The developments which make the contest look as though it were still open are these:

A full-blown "stop-Dewey" movement is getting under way—but it doesn't show evidence of having enough resistance to stop Dewey.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's statement from Allied headquarters in the Southwest Pacific that "he has not and does not seek the office" of President leaves him more definitely in the race than before it was issued. At last it is unanimously accepted here as confirming the position of his political sponsors in the United States that he is receptive to a "draft."

Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts of the Supreme Court is again being actively discussed as a "dark horse" prospect for the nomination. However, he could become a serious prospect only if the conviction developed that Governor Dewey would not be a successful nominee. Mr. Justice Roberts is a public figure of high stature in governmental service and a foremost advocate of full American participation in the peace.

Talk About First Ballot

But the Dewey snowball is just rolling along and appears to be picking up more delegates every time it turns over. The chief political writer of the New York Times, cautious, well-informed James A. Hagerty, felt it necessary to add no reservations to his story today reporting that Mr. Dewey's backers are now confident that it will be the New York Governor on the first ballot. They see his candidacy already assured 534 votes at the Chicago convention, and that is five more than necessary for nomination. This appraisal of the outlook is shared very generally by political observers.

The "stop nearly everybody" movement, which first wanted to get rid of Wendell L. Willkie, and now wants to get rid of Governor Dewey, seems too late and is without an effective candidate. Its newly articulate support of Justice Roberts is only half-hearted because he is too internationalist, and there is no evidence that either Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio or Lieut. Commander Harold Stassen have, even with Mr. Willkie's withdrawal, picked up sufficient strength to give Mr. Dewey significant opposition.

MacArthur on Scales

The reaction in Washington on General MacArthur's statement on the "personal correspondence" which Representative A. L. Miller (R) of Nebraska, released last week, is that it has served notice as to his willingness to be drafted and has given assurance of his availability. It was always obvious that he could not "seek" the nomination. Governor Dewey has said less than General MacArthur and appears to be doing very nicely, with no doubt as to his availability.

But it does not seem likely that General MacArthur has increased his chances in what has happened. His "personal letters" to Representative Miller, which he now characterizes as only "amiable acknowledgments," have underlined anew the delicacy and difficulty of a General in the field participating in domestic political controversy, and the kind of campaign which General MacArthur would have to conduct, involving the whole strategic conduct of the war, is something which is giving Republican leaders pause. They would like to capitalize on General MacArthur's military repute, but there are so many risks in doing so that they overbalance the temptation.

To many Republicans Mr. Willkie was unacceptable because he was a political uncertainty in the convention sense. For different reasons General MacArthur is a political uncertainty, and it may well prove to be to the General's ultimate benefit if political capital is not made of his record.

MacArthur Write-In

LOS ANGELES, April 17 (AP)—Leaders of a California campaign for Gen. Douglas MacArthur's nomination as Republican presidential candidate said they would seek an order from the State Supreme Court to require that space be provided on the May primary election ballot to write in the Southwest Pacific Commander's name.

Allen H. Worcester, Chairman of the MacArthur Campaign Committee, and John MacLoghlin, State campaign manager, asserted that although write-in candidacies are permitted for other offices, there is no such provision for national party convention delegates.

They said that if the court grants a writ of mandate, a campaign will be launched for MacArthur-pledged delegates.

MacArthur Explains Note To Representative Miller

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, April 17 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur today replied to public questions stirred by his reply to letters from Representative A. L. Miller (R) of Nebraska on the presidential campaign with the statement: "I have not sought the office nor do I seek it," and said his "sole ambition" is to help win the war.

General MacArthur's statement follows:

My attention has been called to publication by Congressman Miller of a personal correspondence with him. In so far as my own letters are concerned, they were never intended for publication. Their perusal will show any fair-minded person that they were neither politically inspired nor intended to convey blanket approval of the Congressman's views.

I entirely repudiate the sinister interpretation that they were intended as criticism of any political philosophy or of any personages in high office. They were written merely as amiable acknowledgments to a member of our highest lawmaking body of letters containing flattering and friendly remarks to me personally.

To construe them otherwise is to misrepresent my intent. I have not received Congressman Miller's third letter in which he is reported to have advised me to announce my candidacy for the office of President of the United States.

The high constitutional processes of our representative and republican form of government in which there resides with the people the sacred duty of choosing and electing their Chief Executive are of so imposing a nature as to be beyond the sphere of any individual's coercion or decision.

I can only say, as I have said before, I have not sought the office nor do I seek it. I have devoted myself exclusively to the conduct of the war. My sole ambition is to assist our beloved country to win this vital struggle by the fulfillment of such duty as has been, or may be, assigned to me.

Coalition in Minnesota Backs Fourth-Term Plan

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 17 (AP)—Minnesota Farmer-Laborites and Democrats formally joined forces April 15 as the Democrat-Farmer-Labor Party and selected a slate of delegates to the Democratic National Convention instructed to support President Roosevelt for a fourth term.

Half the 30 delegates, who will have 24 votes at the National Convention, and six of the 11 presidential electors chosen were persons formerly affiliated with the Farmer-Labor Party.

Delegates for Dewey

HUNTSVILLE, Ark., April 17 (AP)—Republicans from Arkansas' Third Congressional District April 15 named two delegates to the Republican National Convention and instructed them to vote for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

Well Decorated

Wide World from United States Navy

Mascot Gets Around and Likes It

The various insignia and decorations on Torpedo's blanket signify her wide and active war experience. Now mascot of a Navy air squadron stationed at Charleston, S. C., she has sailed on a merchant ship, taken part in the North African invasion, survived a ship sinking, mothered eight puppies and flown more than 300 hours. She wears campaign bars, an aviation machinist's mate second-class insignia, a torpedoman's insignia representing her name, and an air crewman's wings. Suspended from the chain is her Navy "dog tag."

Bricker Lists Ten Articles Of U. S. Faith

SAN JOSE, Calif., April 17 (AP)—Ten articles of faith "on which we can base the course of our country's future" were enumerated to California Republicans last night by Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination.

Governor Bricker spoke at a meeting of the California Republican Assembly, an unofficial Party organization.

"Back of all our endeavors there must be a mighty faith," said Mr. Bricker, then enumerated the 10 articles in which, he said, "we believe," as follows:

1. The strength of our returning soldiers as "one of the greatest assets this country will have after the war."
2. The dignity of the average man.
3. The principles of our Republican form of government.
4. The right of every man to earn his own living as he sees fit.
5. Divine Providence and the right of each one of us to worship as we choose.
6. In the economic strength and natural resources of our country.
7. In the honesty and loyalty of labor; the ingenuity and capability of management, and the unselfish and tireless effort of agriculture.
8. The Bill of Rights, free speech and free communications.
9. In the traditions of the past.
10. In America: "Our country . . . is at the threshold of its greatest era."

Crowley Nails Lies About Lend-Lease

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17 — Charges that allies of the United States are misusing Lend-Lease aid furnished them were labeled false and misleading by Leo T. Crowley, Lend-Lease Administrator, over the week end as the House of Representatives prepared to devote three days this week to debating legislation to continue the program.

While there is little doubt that the program that runs out this June will be approved, debate can be expected to be quite heated on certain restrictions that have been placed on the operation of Lend-Lease aid by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The Committee particularly sought to curb Executive encroachment on legislative jurisdiction by banning Presidential incurrence of international obligations "except in accordance with established constitutional procedure."

Mr. Crowley took up a long list of charges, many of which one has heard repeatedly, and denied them flatly or explained their tenuous relation to fact. Most of these spurious tales, he emphasized, could be traced to enemy sources that would foment distrust and disunion among the Allies.

Long List of Denials

Among the fictions on Lend-Lease misuse Mr. Crowley listed:

1. Charges that Russians were using Lend-Lease butter to grease their boots. Not true. Actually much of the butter shipped to Russia has been used by military surgeons.
2. Charges that the British used Lend-Lease funds to pay for whisky parties in Washington. Not true. There is no possible way by which a dinner party can be paid for by Lend-Lease funds.
3. Charges that the Russians had traded some American Lend-Lease planes to the Japanese in return for rubber. Not true. Propaganda put out by Tokyo Radio.
4. Charges that nylon hose were being made available to Australian women under Lend-Lease. Not true. A story planted by political opponents of an Australian Member of Parliament up for re-election, and promptly denied.
5. Charges that the British were removing labels from Lend-Lease articles and putting their own labels on before reshipping to other countries. Not true. In the first place, jeeps, General Sherman tanks, etc., are self-labeled American products known the world over. Secondly, foodstuffs shipped in packages have the maker's name and location stamped clearly on them usually accompanied by the American flag. All goods shipped in bags, boxes or barrels are clearly marked with standard Lend-Lease labels.

No Misuse of Alcohol

6. Charges that the British were converting Lend-Lease alcohol into whisky and selling it back to the United States. Not true. Britain has used all such alcohol to make explosives, parachute cloth, etc. No whisky has been manufactured in the United Kingdom since May, 1943.
7. Charges that diaper cloth sent to North Africa was being used for everything from diapers for babies to turbans for chieftains. Not completely false. Some surplus WFA diaper cloth stock was shipped to North Africa but it was all paid for by the French and none of it distributed to native children.
8. Charges that Lend-Lease was selling gasoline to a foreign government for two cents a gallon which later the U. S. Army had to buy back from that Government for 42 cents a gallon. Not true. Gasoline is provided America's allies under Lend-Lease and provided America under reverse Lend-Lease.

Practically all of these tall tales have been traced to the Axis. But the manner in which they have been picked up by Americans and unwittingly spread to the detriment of Allied unity has caused considerable unnecessary friction and explanation, Mr. Crowley suggested.

The members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee had apparently heard most of these rumors and Mr. Crowley's denials were public replies to charges they had raised. Such yarns will undoubtedly continue to be heard. Their official and specific denial is now on the record.

Delegates Uninstructed But Lean Toward Dewey

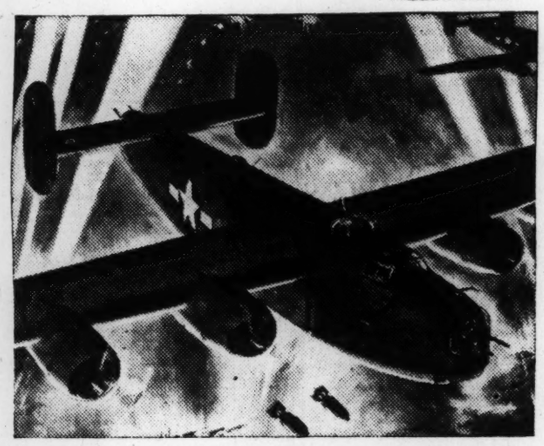
PHOENIX, Ariz., April 17 (AP)—Arizona's eight-member delegation to the Republican National Convention will be uninstructed but with "leanings toward Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for President."

The State Convention which named the delegation refrained from expressing a preference for a presidential candidate, but, Clarence Budington Kelland, who was re-elected unanimously as national committeeman, said the group, although "uninstructed and open-minded, will have definite leanings toward Dewey."

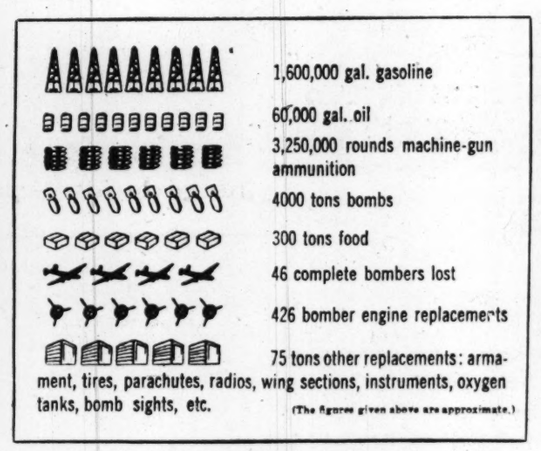
Mrs. Emma Parsons of Tucson was re-elected National Committeewoman.

As a Liberator pilot put it:

"One of their cities is missing!"

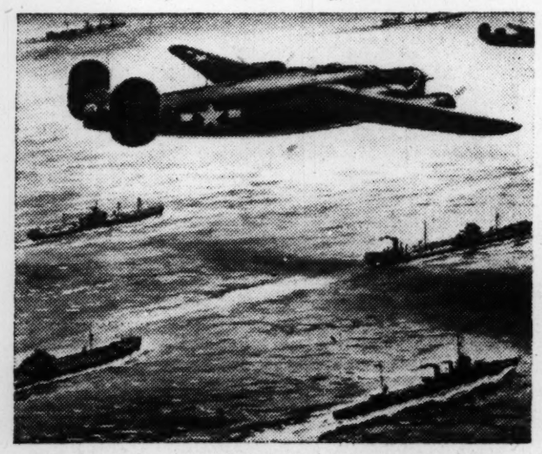


1. **40 minutes ago,** there were Nazi factories down there. Now there are no factories. Not even a city. For the last of 1000 Allied bombers has just dropped its block busters. Back of this bomber sweep is a story not many people know. It has to do with the problem of supply in waging aerial warfare.


1,600,000 gal. gasoline
60,000 gal. oil
3,250,000 rounds machine-gun ammunition
4000 tons bombs
300 tons food
46 complete bombers lost
426 bomber engine replacements
75 tons other replacements: armament, tires, parachutes, radios, wing sections, instruments, oxygen tanks, bomb sights, etc.
(The figures given above are approximate.)

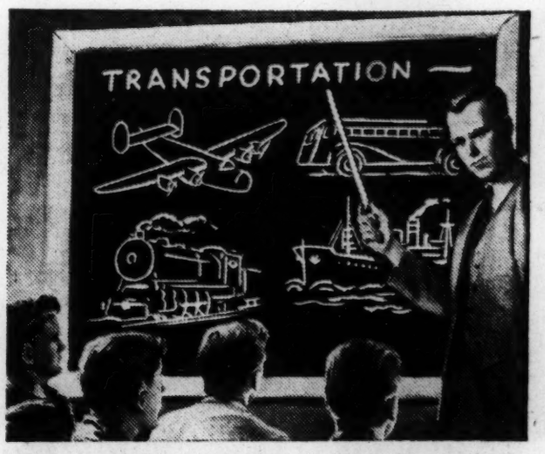
2. **Above, you get a rough idea** of the cost, *in material alone,* of sending 1000 4-engine bombers over Germany. How can Bomber Command replace this vital material? *Answer:* That's where Air Power's three teammates come into the picture—the train, truck, and ship . . .

3. **If your sleeper is shunted to a siding,** remember this: it is probably being held up to let a fast freight streak through with gasoline, bomber parts, engines, bombs, food, and ammunition. In getting these supplies from factory to seaboard, the railroads are doing a magnificent job!



4. **Slogging along at a snail's pace,** protected by Liberators, a never-ending convoy of cargo ships becomes the life stream of Air Power. They bridge the Atlantic with supplies and replacements to *keep* the bombers fanning out over Germany. This link in the chain of supply must never be broken.

5. **The truck,** along with the railroads, delivers the goods to the convoys. At the British air bases, again it is the truck that lugs in the gas, bombs, food, and spare parts. In this drama of train, ship, truck, and plane pitching in together for victory, there is a lesson *we must not forget:*



6. **In rebuilding** the peacetime world, *all forms of transportation must work together.* And the plane will have still *another* responsibility, for it can play a vital role in *enforcing* global peace. In short, a permanent postwar Air Force is America's best insurance for a lasting peace.

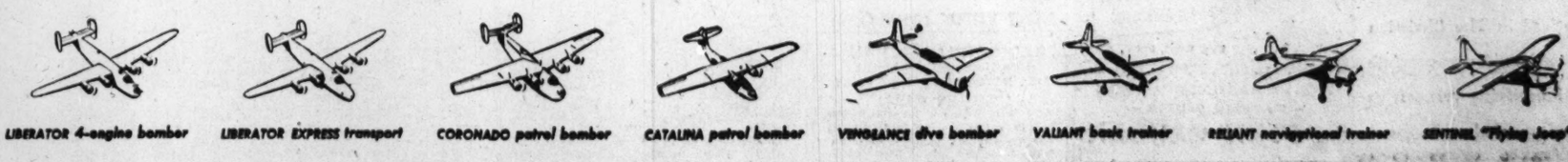
No spot on earth is more than 60 hours' flying time from your local airport

From "Flying Jeeps" to Leviathans of the air — The planes shown below were all designed and developed by Consolidated Vultee. When peace comes, the company will be in a position to provide the postwar equivalent of such planes, from small, privately owned "air flivvers" to huge, transoceanic cargo-and-passenger planes.

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

San Diego, Calif. Vultee Field, Calif. Fairfield, Calif. Tucson, Ariz. Fort Worth, Texas New Orleans, La. Nashville, Tenn. Louisville, Ky. Wayne, Mich. Dearborn, Mich. Allentown, Pa. Elizabeth City, N.C. Miami, Fla.

Member, Aircraft War Production Council



A Glance at the Opera Season — Stage and Screen — Art Exhibitions

Little in Way of Novelty; Some Musical Consolations

Boston's week of Metropolitan Opera was brought to successful conclusion Saturday with performances of "Faust" in the afternoon and "Traviata" in the evening.

Successful, certainly, from the viewpoint of attendance, since every seat was taken for the week. Successful, too, in most of its aspects, artistically. Less successful, in the view of those who like a little variety and a little novelty in their repertory.

Less successful, too, by report, financially, for it is said that there is a deficit to be made up by the guarantors, because of increased expenses and the decreased space resulting from the move from the Metropolitan Theater to the Opera House.

The only item approaching novelty was "The Masked Ball," which had not been heard here since the 'twenties. Otherwise the offerings differed very little from those of the Metropolitan's last visit to Boston, two years ago.

The musical merits were numerous. The Metropolitan orchestra is in fine fettle these days, producing a full tone and achieving greater accuracy and expressiveness than it did a few years ago. Its virtues are attributable largely, doubtless, to the perception and authority of its principal conductors, Bruno Walter, Sir Thomas Beecham, and Cesare Sodero.

There are, besides, some excellent voices among the principals, notably those of Mmes. Thorborg, Novotna, and Milanov, and Messrs. Pinza, Singher, Warren, and Martini.

Indeed, the musical equipment of the company seems good enough to justify a more diversified repertory for Boston, and the public response to call for a longer season, which, in turn, might well forestall a deficit.

"Faust" on Saturday afternoon brought again to notice the baritone Martial Singher, who had been introduced to us in "Carmen" earlier in the week. Mr. Singher's voice is exceptionally resonant, especially when he is producing it freely, as he did in his final scene Saturday afternoon. In action he is for the most part stilted, but in that second-act climax he showed that he is capable of doing much better as an actor.

Mr. Pinza of course excelled as usual in the role of Mephistopheles, which has become peculiarly his since the passing of Chaliapin. Mme. Albanese, the Marguerite, and Mr. Jobin as Faust were in fairly good voice, but their acting was conventional.

Sir Thomas Beecham was indefatigable in exacting from the orchestra all the beauty that Gounod had put into the instrumental score. In fact he almost succeeded in making it sound better than it is.

L. A. S.

'Traviata'

Cesare Sodero, Metropolitan Opera conductor, put sentiment into the music of Verdi's "Traviata" at the Boston Opera House on Saturday evening. He spent very little time looking at the notes. He carried the melodies and harmonies in his head, or better to observe, in his heart. Somehow, too, good execution was a consequence — clean turn and precise finish of phrase down along the orchestral line, and no need of subtle gesture from the interpreter-in-chief to call it forth.

A conductor in these days acts as a guide to listeners as well as a giver of orders to performers. With the Metropolitan, one type, like Bruno Walter, takes us along the route of style; another, like Mr. Sodero, along that of feeling.

But opera, when all is said and done, comes down to the persons entrusted with the roles; and three pretty competent ones took part as principals at the Saturday night close of the New York organization's visit—Eleanor Steber, soprano; Jan Peerce, tenor, and Leonard Warren, baritone. In temperament the three were as unlike as possible, Mme. Steber appeared to be the driving, obstacle-overcoming sort; Mr. Peerce, the easy-going, laugh-away-trouble sort; and Mr. Warren the absolutely confident, unashamedly showy sort.

Nor is there any reason to suppose that Violetta could not have had exactly the disposition Mme. Steber manifested. As for the hero, Alfredo, he might certainly been of like attitude toward circumstances with Mr. Peerce; and lastly, Germont could just as well been the realistic father that Mr. Warren portrayed as the stiff-mannered figure of stage convention and opera tradition.

Even so, little extraordinary development with the voices in the cast. Mme. Steber worked enthusiastically and sincerely, yet it was work. Mr. Peerce took to his task happily and thereby won the interest of listeners without particularly thrilling them. Mr. Warren laid on the vocal filigree plentifully. Elaboration like his in the Come-Home-Boy aria of the garden scene was far over requirements. The idea, nevertheless, was conveyed with what rhetoricians would denote as perspicuity.

Result on the whole, a "Traviata" that will bear the description, human; a presentation to make the old piece more delightful and repeatable than ever.

W. P. T.

'Aïda'

"Aida," presented Friday evening, provides an excellent opportunity for both acting and singing to its principals.

In this cast, Kerstin Thorborg as Amneris and Alexander Sved as Amonasro came nearest to the composite ideal. Certainly, one can give credit for the dramatic progress of the play in the first scenes of Acts II and IV to the sensitive Mme. Thorborg, and what quickening of pace there was in Act III grew largely from the taut exuberance of Alexander Sved's portrayal of Amonasro.

When we consider only the voices of the singers, Zinka Milanov, who played Aida, may be quickly included for praise. Her aria, "O cieli azzurri," was an outstanding example of artistic handling of a free, clear voice. The evenness of Kerstin Thorborg's range and the quality of Mr. Sved's round tones may also be mentioned.

Falling a little short of these three was the less exciting, although pleasing, nature of John Gurney's singing of the King. The tenor, Kurt Baum, possesses a calm radio voice, which he looses without strain.

The conductor, Wilfred Pelletier, managed chorus and orchestra with skill. The ballet was always colorful and appropriate, although the soloists were not remarkable. Both staging and scenery were good.

B. W.

Maureen O'Hara and Joel McCrea
In "Buffalo Bill," coming to the Metropolitan Wednesday

'The Great Mr. Handel'

Made in Technicolor, with sets and costumes imitated from old prints and paintings, there is much of charm in "The Great Mr. Handel," a biography of the composer of "The Messiah," which came Sunday to the Exeter.

The music, which is a large element of the entertainment, is a well-recorded transcription of the playing by the London Philharmonic Orchestra of parts or all of a dozen of Handel's compositions. In addition there are five eighteenth-century street songs, introduced to indicate the source of some of the composer's themes.

Wilfrid Lawson plays Handel with a certain heaviness which has a consistency of its own, and certainly conveys, because of the actor's authority as a performer, the tragedy that hovered over Handel's later years when he was out of fashion in London and had to go to Dublin to get his great oratorio performed. Elizabeth Allan, as Mrs. Colley Cibber, who befriended Handel and sang in his operas, provides continual pictorial interest, thanks to her own grace and to the exquisite costumes of two centuries ago.

Malcolm Keen, as Lord Chesterfield, and Max Kirby, as the Prince of Wales who took a peevish dislike to Handel, are satisfactory. Numerous other parts are acted by interesting people, including Hay Petrie, who makes something memorable out of the role of Handel's faithful valet.

The film was made from a story by L. Du Garde Peach, and the photography is by Claude Friese Greene and Jack Cardiff.

The other feature on the program is that light and deftly amusing English comedy, "Jeannie," starring Michael Redgrave and Barbara Mullen, which was shown downtown earlier in the season.

Paintings and Drawings By Giglio Dante on Display

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Boris Mirski Gallery, 105 Charles Street, paintings and drawings by Giglio Dante will be on view through this month. The painter, born in Rome 28 years ago, is now a resident of Boston.

This is the second exhibition at this new gallery. The first was a solo display of pictures by Lawrence Kupferman. The two initial exhibitors show certain traits in common. They seem to herald a new phase of artistic enterprise in this city, to put forth the thrust of a fresh tendency.

The novelty is geographic, for such innovations have already bestirred the world of art at other centers. We in Boston have been somewhat late in catching up with the dernier cri. Mr. Mirski's gallery resembles those places that studded Boulevardes Montparnasse and Raspail and attracted the enthusiasts for Picasso, Braque, Rouault, Duffy, some 15 years ago.

In two dozen paintings and drawings, Giglio Dante proves his range. Having set himself free of the world of objective fact, he operates, a law-unto-himself. He destroys, builds, creates new symbols, juxtaposes unexpected phenomena. He acknowledges the anarchical attitude of the Surrealist fellowship, pursuing a momentary mood, varying his technique at random. He shuttles between the extremes of solid form and tenuous allusion; between astringent line, and pulsating contour, vivid color and pallid tint. He looks to the innovators—Picasso, Chirico and Rouault—though his resemblance to the first two is more marked. He prefers Picasso of the Blue Period and the Colossal Classic interval.

Mr. Dante seems distinguished to this visitor for the persuasive influence of materials on his pen and brush. His sgraffito drawings, picked out on sized papers, are aware and sensitive; they lend themselves to the lyrical, musical, dramatic theme. The drawing, the hues, the imagery promote an atmosphere, a quality of thought.

Through the judicious handling of pigment in the use of underpainting and glazes, he achieves notable beauty in his paintings. The picture ruefully entitled, "Sadness of Things Forsaken" is singularly attractive for color and luminosity. The enamel-like texture is very agreeable and its inherent attractiveness is more compelling than the literary symbolism. "Flight from the City of my Birth" is another ably executed painting despite the somewhat stock symbolism about which the artist develops his composition.

What makes Mr. Dante's exhibition artistically valid is his handling of materials and his innate love of color and line. The esoteric subject matter proves a sort of stage property, and somehow does not engage a gallery-trotter for whom so many of these objects have become the clichés of an episodic movement. Each decade has its choice of thematic material, and the Bostonian artists of yesteryear who painted their willow-ware and embroidered kimonos and bouquets of full-blown chrysanthemums would be surprised at these plaster casts, architectural ruins, and lugubrious tokens of desiccation and destruction. The dryness of subject matter is not borne out by the succulence of color that flows from the brush of Giglio Dante. It is the more lively side of his pursuit that we will enjoy following.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLQ2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Shipmates Ashore. GVX, 11.83 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—8:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Songs of Nyasaland. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Test Pilot." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—The American Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 19 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Two Openings Tonight

At the Shubert — "Dream with Music," Richard Kollmar's new musical comedy about a girl, tired of writing radio soap operas, who falls asleep and dreams that she is Schéhérazade. Vera Zorina, Ronald Graham, and June Knight are starred in a cast which includes Robert Brink, Betty Allen, Leonard Elliott, David Morris, Peter Birch, Ralph Bunker, and Alex Rotov. There are two sets of dancers—tap and ballet—and a chorus of singers. The book is by Dorothy Kilgallen, Sidney Sheldon, and Ben Roberts, music by Clay Warnick, and lyrics by Edward Eager. Costumes were designed by Miles White and scenery, which varies from modern times to the Arabian Nights, is by Stewart Chaney. Choreography is by George Balanchine.

At the Colonial—"A Connecticut Yankee," a modernized version of the Fields, Rodgers and Hart musical comedy originally produced in 1927. Richard Rodgers is now producer as well as composer. Dick Foran and Vivienne Segal head a cast which includes Mimi Berry, Vera-Ellen, Robert Chisholm, Stuart Casey, A. J. Herbert, Virginia Reed, Chester Stratton, Jere McMahon, Robert Bryn, and Janet Joy. In the present version the hero, who is carried back to the time of King Arthur and the Round Table, is a Navy officer. The show is the fifth in the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription list.

Concerts Out of Series

Besides his Celebrity Series of 20 events, Aaron Richmond has announced four October concerts: the Jaroff Don Cossacks, Oct. 8; Fritz Kreisler, Oct. 15; Busch and Serkin, Oct. 28, Marian Anderson, Oct. 29. Tickets for these concerts are available now to series subscribers.

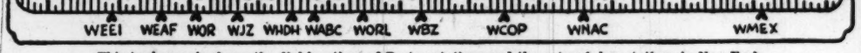
Art Exhibitions

Boris Mirski Art Gallery, 105 Charles Street—Exhibition of paintings and drawings by Giglio Dante, Through April.
Boston Public Library—Etchings by John Taylor Arms; Kerr Eby prints of World War I; portraits and head studies by Alphonse Legros. Through April 23.
Boston Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street—Exhibition and sale of contemporary New England handicrafts. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Through April 22.
Charles D. Childs, 169 Newbury Street—Exhibition of American paintings and prints.
Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Water colors by Marjorie Dupee. Through April 21.
Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Paintings by Carol Blanchard. Through May 6.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Still-life paintings by members of the Guild. Through April 22.
Holmans Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Lithographs of Nantucket by Ruth Haviland Sutton.
Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—Modern pioneer: Braque and Chirico Ensor, Kandinsky. Through April 30.
Paine Furniture Company, 81 Arlington Street—Oil paintings, water colors and drawings. Through April 22.
Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Frank Vining Smith. Through May 6.
Twentieth Century Association, 2 Joy Street—Tempera paintings by Harold F. Lindergreen. Through April 24.
The YWCA Workshop, 8th floor, 140 Clarendon Street—Spring exhibition of the workshop's painting classes. Through April 29.
Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University—Exhibition of sculpture and drawings by Rodin.
Museum of Fine Arts—Fifteen Hundred Years of Chinese Painting. Through May 7. Water colors by William Blake. Through May. Fifteenth-century Italian engravings Selections from the Elizabeth Day McCormick Collection of European and Near Eastern textiles. Museum Treasure exhibit—St. Luke Drawing the Virgin, by Roger van der Weyden. 9 to 5 daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays. Closed on Mondays.
Newtonville Library, 345 Walnut Street—Paintings by Gretchen Cook. Through April.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6:30p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	'Mary Marlin'; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news ...	Mystery Melodies .....
3:15	Across Caribbean..	Dramatic sketch	'Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Piano-organ recital ...	Mystery Melodies .....
3:30	News; 'Snapshots',	Dramatic sketch: Asso.	Pepper Young's Family	Variety show	Cowboy Jamboree ....
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Jewish Philanthropies	"Right to Happiness"...	Across the Footlights	Cowboy Jamboree ....
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Fats Waller's Or.
4:15	guest stars; News.	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Johnny Neblett's Pgm.	Mitchell Ayres' Or
4:30	"A Good Parent";	Musical Poll of Hits....	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch ...	Count Basie's Orchestra
4:45	Army Inform.; Date	Musical Poll of Hits....	'Wilder Brown'; sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch ...	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; Ev. Howe, mc	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; 'Victory Garden'
5:15	Arthur Godfrey ..	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	"We Love and Learn";	Archie Andrews"; dr..	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	American Women ..	"Jack Armstrong" sk..	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45		'Captain Midnight" sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service .....
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates.....	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale .....
6:15	L. Murray's Music	News Highlights	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale .....
6:30	Musically Yours ...	'Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters".	The World's Front Page	Vets of Foreign Wars..
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news..	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day ....
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show;	Fred Waring's Orch....	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch ....
7:15	Ed. Sullivan Int ..	music; drama	News of the World	Terry's Tunes	Richard Salinger; news
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Mark Twain Adventures	"Army Air Forces"; dr;	"How About It, Girls?
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch.	western dramatization.	John Barry, comments	Home Front Operations	Clement Norton, talk...
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter..	Paul Neilson, news....	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news.....	Men Make the Navy ...
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter..	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Walter Huston, drama.	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch ....
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Rodgers, mc;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch ....
8:45	Music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Civil Service Reports ..
9:00	Theater: Dorothy	"Counterspy"; drama .	Nelson Eddy, baritone;	Gabriel Heatter, news .	Classical Album: Mac-
9:15	Lamour; Alan	"Counterspy"; drama .	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	"Return of Nick Carter"	Dowell: Suite No. 2
9:30	Ladd; Ches. Morris; Coney Island	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	"Information Please";	Paul Winchell; J. Mahoney; I. Carpenter; or	(Indian) .....
9:45		Dance orch.; Drama ..	Clifton Fadiman, mc		Classical Album .....
10:00	Guild: H. Bogart;	Raymond Gram Swing.	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news	News service .....
10:15	"High Sierra";	Top of the Evening"	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	The Adventures of	Boston Conservatory ..
10:30	Showtime; Variety	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Dr. I. Q." Quiz Show;	Bulldog Drummond" ..	Bob Chester's Orch ....
10:45	Johnny Morgan....	Piastro, conductor	Jimmy McClain, mc....	Music; Weather	Sam Donahue's Orch ....
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Benny Goodman's Or ....
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Vincent Lopez' Orch	Weather; Bump Hadley	George Hamilton's Or..	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:30	Jerry Wald's Orch.	Fishermen's program ..	Music You Want	Rep. Samuel Dickstein	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Jerry Wald's Orch.	Hawaiian music; News	Music You Want	"Radio Newsreel"	Day's End; News .....

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical program	News; Dress Parade ..	Organ; Weather; Organ	.....
7:15	News; Cooley Trio	News report	Musical prgm; Weather.	News comments	.....
7:30	Music; Var'y. News	Musical Alarm Clock ..	News service	"Happy Hank," songs..	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Spike Jones' Orch.	Herb Lewis; "Salute"	ship Service .....
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum" ..	News service	Newsreel of the Air ...
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum" ..	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air ...
8:30	Carl Moore: Music	Church in the Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air ...
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air ...
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	"The Breakfast Club" ..	Mildred Carlson, talk..	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Shoal of the Air;	"The Breakfast Club" ..	John Seagle, hymns	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gateways to Music	"The Breakfast Club" ..	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music ....
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club" ..	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music ....
10:00	Valiant Lady	"Sweet River"; drama.	Lora Lawton: sketch ..	News; "Tune Factory"	Jane Underwood, news.
10:15	Kitty Foyle	Women and the War ...	Robert St. John, news.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman .....
10:30	"Open Door"; sk..	Fishermen's program ..	"Help Mate"; sketch....	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	"The Collaborator"; dr.	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason .....
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill";	Breakfast Music: Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Voice of Experience".
11:15	Second Husband ...	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. Y. Cupboard	Organ recital .....
11:30	Bright Horizons ..	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"	Yankee House Party ..	News service .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	"Music for You" .....
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"; News..
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk..	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us" ...	News service	"Dude Ranch" .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Talk; Music Roundup..	Drama and Music ....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday";	Hour: speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hank Lawson's Variety	Drama and Music ....
1:00	'Life Beautiful'; sk.	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Rakov's Orch.; songs	News commentator	Italian Melodies .....
1:15	'Ma Perkins'; sk...	"Danny Cavanaugh" ...		Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera ...
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Danny Cavanaugh" ...	Carl Caruso, news....	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Treasury Star Parade..
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk	Fishermen's program ..	Mary Easter; sketch..	Cedric Foster, news	"America Sings" .....
2:00	Portia Faces Life..	"Listen, Milady"	"Guiding Light"; dr....	News; Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time, with
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, foods	"Today's Children"; dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Marguerite Porter" ..
2:30	Serial drama	Ladies, Be Seated	"Light of the World" ..	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker ...
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk	Ladies, Be Seated	Hymn recital	Baseball Season Opens	News reports .....
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America'; sk	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Mystery Melodies .....
3:15	Across Caribbean..	Dramatic sketch	'Ma Perkins"; sketch .	Yankees baseball game	Mystery Melodies .....
3:30	News; Snapshots..	Dramatic sketch: orch..	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Cowboy Jamboree .....
3:45	"Help Wanted"	WHDH Studio Orchestra	'Right to Happiness'; sk	Yankees baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree .....
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	News; R. Scott's Orch.
4:15	Guest stars: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch ..	Yankees baseball game	Harry James' Orch ....
4:30	"Books & Victory"	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones; sketch..	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Jimmy Murray Minstrel
4:45	Garden; Date	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Yankees baseball game	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	E. Howe, m. c....	"Dick Tracy"; sketch ..	"We Love and Learn"	"Archie Andrews"; dr..	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Follies; Music ...	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	'American Women'	'Capt Midnight'; sketch	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service .....
6:00	"Page One"; News	Terry and the Pirates..	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale .....
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	"Review"; Music	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale .....
6:30	"Meet Mr. Jones";	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; Songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory .....
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time: Talk	Lowell Thomas, news..	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day ....
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	'Let Yourself Go': com-	Fred Waring's Orch....	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	edy: Milton Berle, mc	J. W. Vanderecok, news	"Terry's Tunes"	News service .....
7:30	American Melody	"The Symphonette," with	Ronald Colman, "The	"Confidentially Yours",	Roundtable: "Bureau of
7:45	Hour: songs; or...	M. Piastro, conductor	Jarvis Bay Goes Down"	Jose Morand's Orch....	Child Accounting" ....
8:00	'Big Town'; drama	Paul Neilson, News	Ginny Simms: inter-	"Strings With Wings";	Studio speaker .....
8:15	'Big Town'; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch ....
8:30	Judy Canova Show;	Ed "Archie" Gardiner;	"A Date With Judy" ...	'Pick & Pat Time'; Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch....
8:45	comedy; or.; News	guest, Chas. Laughton	"A Date With Judy" ...	Small; Vincent Lopes.	Tax program .....
9:00	Burns and Allen;	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news.	"Music Hour" .....
9:15	Barbara Stanwyck	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	'Return of Nick Carter'	"Music Hour" .....
9:30	Report to Nation:	Bob Willis' Orchestra...	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air:	"Music Hour" .....
9:45	Quentin Reynolds	Dance orchestra: Drama	R. Drummond; others:	R. Drummond; others:	"Music Hour" .....
10:00	Norman Corwin dr:	Raymond Gram Swing.	Bob Hope Variety Show	Presidential candidates	News service .....
10:15	"Untitled"	W. Lang; Dance orch.	Bob Hope Variety Show	Count Basie's Orch. ...	Johnny Long's Orch...
10:30	Phillip Murray ...	"Meet Me in the Lobby"	Red Skelton and Co....	Treasury Star Parade ..	Frankie Masters' Orch.
10:45	Treasury Parade	Allen Roth's Orchestra.	Red Skelton and Co.	Music; Weather	Ray Noble's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Teddy Powell's Orch...
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Horace Heidt's Orch....	Weather; Hum & Strum	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:30	Romance; drama:	Fisherman's program ..	Words at War; drama;	"Sinfonietta"; Friedse	Day's End; music .....
11:45	"Jane Eyre"	Dance orch.; News	"Silence of the Sea"..	Weissman, conductor..	Day's End; News .....

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Dream with Music," new musical. Starring Vera Zorina, Ronald Graham and June Knight. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Colonial—"A Connecticut Yankee," by Fields, Rodgers and Hart. Presented by Richard Rodgers. Featuring Vivienne Segal and Dick Foran. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Great Mr. Handel." Wilfrid Lawson, Elizabeth Allan. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. "Jeannie," Michael Redgrave, Barbara Mullen. 2, 5, 8.
Fenway—"The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
Keith Memorial—"Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. 9:30 a. m., 12:27, 3:24, 6:21, 9:37. "Passport to Destiny," Elsa Lanchester. 11:30 a. m., 2:17, 5:14, 8:11.
Kenmore—"Spitfire," Leslie Howard. 3, 6:10, 9:50. "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. 1, 4:40, 8.
Majestic—"Snow White," 8:46, 10:57 a. m., 1:08, 3:19, 5:30, 7:41, 9:52.
Metropolitan—"Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 9:50. "The Navy Way," Robert Lowery, Jean Parker. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.
Modern—"Purple Heart," Dana Andrews. 9:25 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. "My Best Girl," Jane Withers. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.
Orpheum — "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig, Marsha Hunt. 9:40 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7:05, 10:10. "Hey Rookie," Ann Miller, Joe Besser. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:35.
Paramount—"The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.
RKO-Boston—"Gung Ho!" Randolph Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12:02, 2:34, 5:06, 7:38, 10:10. Stage Show. 11:01 a. m., 1:33, 4:05, 6:37, 9:09.
Scollay—"The Desert Song," Dennis Morgan. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:20. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.
State—"Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig, Marsha Hunt. 1, 4, 7, 10:05. "Hey Rookie," Ann Miller, Joe Besser. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.
South Station Theater—"Keep 'em Sailing," "Lucky Cowboy," "Mountain Anglers," Popular Science, "Visiting St. Louis," cartoons, Latest newsreels and other shorts.
Telepix—"The Battle of Russia," "Fitzpatrick Visits St. Louis," "Popular Science Review," "Two Cartoons," "Camera Views of Florida," "War Correspondents," "Digest of World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.
Uptown—"Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. 2:40, 6:15, 9:40. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten, Kent Smith. 1, 4:30, 8.
Washington Street Olympia—"The Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:34, 9:25. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy. "My Best Gal," Jane Withers. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haymes. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker.
Regent: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. "Footlight Glamour," Arthur Lake.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "So's Your Uncle," Donald Woods. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Lassie Come Home," R. Macdowall. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "North Star," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland, Sonny Tufts.
Coolidge Corner: "The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews. "Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones.
Cleveland Circle: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Phantom Lady," Ella Raines, Franchot Tone. 1:30, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "Fiesta," Anne Ayars. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary, Billie Burke. 2, 8.
University: "The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. "Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis. 3:10, 6:35, 9:45.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne. "Danger! Women at Work," Patsy Kelly.
Codman Square: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten, Kent

War's Impact on the Home Connecticut Parley Topic

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Impact of the war on the American home will be discussed by the Connecticut State Federation of Women's Clubs and the Connecticut War Council at a joint conference in Hartford on April 27. The daylong deliberations will be held in Centinel Hill Hall beginning at 10 a. m.

Mrs. Robert F. Gadd, Federation Chairman of American Home, will preside during the morning, and Mrs. Holloway Kilborn, First Vice-President of the Federation, will give the welcoming address. "Youth Problems in Wartime" will be the subject of a talk by Mrs. J. Grafton Abbott of New York, educational consultant of the American Association of Social Hygiene, while "The Home Front," "The Housewife," and "The Cost of Living" will be discussed in turn by State War Administrator Henry B. Mosle, Miss Ruth T. Russell of the University of Connecticut Extension Service, and Anthony F. Arpaia, State OPA Director.

Luncheon speakers will be Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, Mrs. Frances Burke Redick, Secretary of State, Mayor William H. Mortensen, and Mrs. Betrice Fox Auerbach, President of G. Fox and Company.

The afternoon session will deal with "The Responsibility of the Community" and will be presided over by Mrs. Herbert F. Fisher, Chairman of the Social Service and Welfare Committee of the Connecticut War Council. There will be a panel discussion on "The Responsibility of the Church" with speakers representing several denominations.

The special repsonsibilities of the home, the school, social agencies, recreation, and club organizations, will be covered by Mrs. Leslie R. Mathews, President of the Connecticut Parent-Teacher Association; N. Searle Light of the State Board of Education; Miss Charlotee E. Owen, director of the Stamford Community Chest and Council; Jacob N. Feldman, recreation field representative of the Federal Security Agencies, and Mrs. Eric V. Johnson, Past President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Following a discussion period, a talk on "Youth Faces the Challenge" will be given by Sherwood Marchant, a high school senior.

Proceeds will go to the building fund of the Institute.

Tuesday Programs

Business and Professional Women's Republican Club — Jarvis Hunt, President of the Massachusetts State Senate, will speak on "State's Rights versus Bureaucracy," and Senator Richard S. Bowers on "Today's Challenge to Republicans" at an evening meeting at the Hotel Bradford. Dinner at 6:30.

Waban Woman's Club—Second music lecture by Stanley Chapple, Neighborhood Club House, 10 a. m.

Newtonville Woman's Club—Mrs. Helen Van Gorder will exhibit her collection of Chinese art and speak on China, 2:30 p. m.

Professional Women's Club—Reception and luncheon at the Hotel Statler, 12:30 p. m. Speakers and their subjects are: Robert G. Caldwell, former Minister to Portugal and Bolivia, "The Future of Pan-Americanism"; Maud Preston, formerly connected with Harrod's, Ltd., of London, "Personality Unlimited"; Robert C. Rankin of Simmons College, who taught for six years at Lucknow Christian College in India, "Should India Have Immediate Independence?"; Alexis L. Liatis, Greek Consul in Boston, "The Contribution of the Women of Greece Toward Victory."

Women's City Club—"Creating the Taste of Tomorrow" will be the subject of a talk by Dorothy George Colby, Director of the Vesper George School of Art, 11 a. m. On the same program Harold F. Lindergreen, painter and designer, will discuss contemporary arts and crafts as designed for the Scandinavian Foundation at Harvard.

Community Club of Canton—Illustrated lecture on Chinese porcelain by Robert Paul Dart of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Trinity Episcopal Hall, 2 p. m.

Wollaston Woman's Club—"Living Pictures of American History" will be presented by club members at the annual meeting, Legion Post Building, 1 p. m.

Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts — Horticultural chairmen will meet at Horticultural Hall, 2 p. m. Mrs. Hollis Webster will speak on "Economical Planting of Culinary Herbs"; members are asked to bring specimens. Miss Marjorie Stearns will speak on "Earliest Flowering Shrubs." Roadside planting and projects for 1944 will also be discussed.

Manuscript Club of Boston—Reading of prize-winning manuscripts from the recent annual contest will comprise the program, Hotel Pioneer, 8 p. m.

Pan-American Fiesta

In recognition of the Government's efforts to strengthen good will among the Americas, the Junior Advisory Council of the International Institute is devoting its April meeting on Friday to a Pan-American Fiesta. High light of the evening will be a gala program of Latin-American songs and dances featuring the chorus from the Centro Cultural Panamericano under the direction of Miss Ursula Ricci. Included in the repertoire of the chorus is the new "Pan-American Hymn" written by Prof. Jose da Costa and Prof. Miguel A. Pena.

The fiesta is under the general direction of Miss Hazel Chamberlain and Miss Elvira Almeida. Officers of the Council include Miss Ann Bencal, Chairman; Miss Chamberlain, Vice - Chairman; Miss May Onishi, Secretary, and Miss Wanda Horman, Treasurer.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, J8, K8, L8, and M8, worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red Tokens may be used as change.

Red stamps N8, P8, and Q8 will become valid April 23; good indefinitely.

Cooking fats and oils now point free.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945. In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, J8, and K8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps L8, M8, N8, P8, and Q8, will become valid May 1; good indefinitely.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Aug. 31. (Class 4, small domestic users, 11 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 Book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. Airplane Stamp No. 2 will become valid on May 1 for one pair of shoes and will remain good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 5; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 5,001. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Equipment Limited For Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., April 17—Production of farm equipment is limited by lack of manpower, asserted Joseph H. Liston, Assistant to Donald Nelson, of the War Production Board, in addressing more than 150 New Hampshire Grangers at the University of New Hampshire, here recently. "But," he added, "I am convinced that New Hampshire farmers will receive enough equipment to meet the food production goals for which they are striving.

Citing the 1940 threatened steel shortage, when theWPB asked for the co-operation of every organization in the country, Mr. Liston praised the National Grange for making "one of the most intelligent contributions ever made.

"Gone are the days of new automobiles, new refrigerators, or the latest model sewing machine—gone until after the war, at least," he added.

"In America, in the last three years, $15,000,000,000 worth of new factories have been built, and these factories are operating at full speed. They are building landing craft, tanks and merchant ships. They are making planes at the rate of 350 a day. Last month alone they reached the 1,118 mark. Contrast this production," he said, "to prewar days when 370 commercial airliners served the whole country."

Mr. Liston also pointed out the phenomenal growth of the Navy. "In 1939, the United States had the second largest Navy in the world. For the last three years, it has more than doubled each consecutive year. Today there are 14,000 ships on which there are 27,000 planes.

"Another tremendous part of the nation's materials must go for communications production, in particular for radio and radar," he said. "In 1944, it is estimated that $4,000,000,000 will be needed for communications.

"War cannot be won in the coal mines, on the farm, in the production line," Mr. Liston continued, "but it can be lost there. Let us hope that we can continue to be united from east west, north, south, the hills or the plains, in the determination to bring this war to its end."

Joint Meeting Planned

"Russia—Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow," will be the subject of a talk to be given Thursday by the Rev. Samuel Macaulay Lindsay at a joint luncheon meeting of the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs of Boston at the Hotel Statler. The Rev. Mr. Lindsay is pastor of the Brookline Baptist Church.

Maine Shipyards to Launch Three More Naval Vessels

War Activities in New England

Three more naval vessels, including the Destroyer U. S. S. Mannert L. Abele, will be launched from Maine shipyards within a week.

The destroyer, honoring the late Lieut. Commander Abele of the submarine USS Grunion of Newton Highlands, will hit the water next Sunday at the Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Maine.

Mrs. Abele will sponsor the new destroyer and Lieut. Commander Abele's uncle, Capt. Clarence A. Abele, USN, commanding officer of the Boston Naval Receiving Station, is expected to be among the guests at the launching.

On Friday morning a net-laying ship will be launched at the Snow Shipyards, Inc., Rockland, Maine. Mrs. Eben Kenney, of Rockland, has been designated sponsor. Next Monday a Navy salvage tug will be sponsored by Mrs. John Gamage of Camden, Maine. The ship was built by the Camden Shipbuilding and Marine Railway Company, Camden.

Lieut. Commander Abele enlisted in the Navy as apprentice seaman on Aug. 12, 1920. After attending training school at Newport, R. I., he was assigned to the USS Utah. He entered the Naval Academy in 1922, on appointment from the Navy at large, and while there, played on the varsity Soccer Team four years, winning the Block "N" in that sport in 1926. He was graduated and commissioned Ensign in 1926, and was promoted to Lieutenant (JG) in 1929; Lieutenant, in 1936; and Lieutenant Commander in 1940.

He assumed command of the submarine USS Grunion in 1942. In August of the same year the Grunion was reported lost. Commander Abele was awarded the Navy Cross posthumously.

Awarded Army-Navy "E"

For "Excellence in War Production" the men and women of the Reece Button Hole Machine Company, Boston, have been awarded the Army-Navy "E." Presentation ceremonies will take place on Thursday afternoon, April 20, at 4 o'clock at the Reece factory grounds. Felix W. Knauth, of the Boston Ordnance District, will be Master of Ceremonies. Lieut. Col. John C. Solberg, Senior Officer, Boston Ordnance District, will present the Award to members of the Reece organization. Individual Army-Navy "E" pins will be presented to employees by Lieut. Commander James F. Morgan, U. S. N. R., First Naval District.

"Idea for Victory"

For an "Idea for Victory" which, it is estimated will save the Army thousands of dollars a month in the First Service Command alone, George M. King of Hyde Park, an inspector at the Boston Quartermaster Depot, received a War Department check for $250 from Col. W. J. Calvert, QMC, Commanding Officer of the Depot, at ceremonies during which 15 Depot employees received awards. Mr. King, who was assistant adjutant of the Yankee Division in World War 1, received his award for initiating a program for the reclamation and re-use of the cotton bags in which coffee is shipped to Army installations in the First Service Command.

Colgan Is Named

M. R. Colgan, Boston District Manager of ODT's Division of Motor Transport, has been appointed special representative to assist the State Director of Selective Service in handling any deferment of essential transportation workers under 26 years of age.

Judge Howard A. Wilson

Judge Howard A. Wilson of Maynard, Mass., who passed on Saturday, held the post of Presiding Justice of Central Middlesex District Court in Concord. He had been associated with the court for 30 years, and was Associate Justice from 1910 until his appointment four years ago as Justice.

A native of Mansfield, Conn., Judge Wilson was graduated from Boston University Law School. He practiced law in Boston and Concord for many years. He was also Judge of the Northern District Appellate Division.

Judge Wilson was a member of the Maynard Methodist Church, Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, Boston City Club, and the Maynard Country Club.

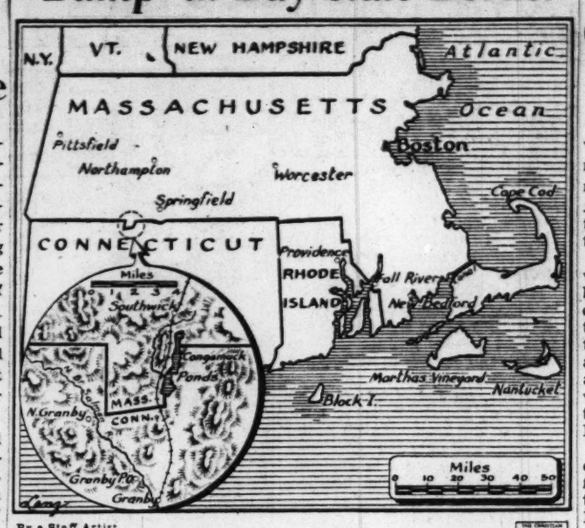
Henry Holton Conland

HARTFORD, Conn., April 17 (AP)—Henry Holton Conland, who passed on here Saturday, was publisher of the Hartford Courant and dean of New England journalism.

He graduated from Brattleboro, Vt., high school and after a brief period as a reporter on the Brattleboro Reformer, came to Hartford where he went to work on the Courant, first as a reporter and then as a clerk in the business office.

He rose rapidly and in 1915 became Treasurer and General Manager of the Courant Company. He was elected President and publisher in 1926. His abilities were nationally recognized by election to associations shaping the principles and policies of the American press. He was active in civic affairs and served on many State and municipal boards and commissions. In politics he was a Republican.

'Bump' in Bay State Border



By a Staff Artist

Site of State-Line Dispute of Nearly 150 Years Ago

Inset shows west bank of Congamuck Ponds, where Massachusetts line ducks into Connecticut for no apparent reason. But history has a satisfactory explanation for this unusual "bump" in an otherwise straight boundary line, which runs for nearly 100 miles between Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Bump in Bay State's Border Means Dent for Connecticut

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Europe has no monopoly on state boundary disputes, officials of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works have discovered. The Bay State had one with Connecticut more than 100 years ago which thrust itself back into the news today in the guise of an unusual telephone call.

It seems that someone wanted to know: "Who is responsible for the bump in Massachusetts' southern boundary line?"

"Bump! What bump? Didn't know there was one." There followed the sound of someone scurrying around in the Department's office for an official map of the Bay State.

Then: "Oh, you mean that ditch the State line digs into Connecticut at the town of Southwick. What's the matter with it?"

"Nothing," the voice said," except an out-of-State visitor has a lot of us Massachusetts people wondering why a State line that otherwise runs as straight as a die for 100 miles or so should suddenly dive a few miles into, and then out of, Connecticut for no apparent reason."

A Relative View

Some one muttered something or other at the Department end of the telephone which might have suggested that only an out-of-stater would think of such a question. Looking at a small map, the "bump" is barely distinguishable as a pin-point deviation from a straight line. But on a large wall map the state-line slash into Connecticut is just deep enough to make any curious visitor wonder if the mapmaker's hand might have slipped.

But no . . . the maps have been drawn that way since the Public Works Department first began to issue official state outlines.

So the questioner was referred to the State Planning Board for a solution. This august body was jogged into immediate action by the out-of-stater's challenge:

"It looks to me like a deliberate territorial steal by the good old Bay State."

That was too much. Propaganda of that sort could not be allowed to spread, especially if it was true. Hence the relief in official circles when research cleared the ancestral name of all suspicions of land-grabbing.

Here's One Version

It appeared that William Moore lived on his farm on the west shores of Congamuck Pond about 1809. His farm, as farms went in those days, jumped across the pond and spread promiscuously and considerably along the eastern shore. Connecticut needed some men for its militia so Mr. Moore joined the colors. But he complained that he couldn't serve Connecticut, because his farm was in Massachusetts.

Apparently the line was crudely drawn at the time, for an interstate controversy followed. Getting nowhere, the states finally agreed to compromise. It was decided that the land of the Sacred Cod should extend along the west side of the lake to a depth of several square miles, while Connecticut should take the Moore farmlands on the east shore. Thus the disputed gap became no more than a slit to disturb curious visitors to Massachusetts.

That's one version.

Another Story

Another is that Massachusetts and Connecticut purposely got together in the early eighteen hundreds to straighten out a crooked boundary line. But in the deal it was found that Massachusetts had lost a few square miles of territory. So, in order to compensate Massachusetts for this possible loss of territory, the boundary was made to jump into and out of Connecticut at this single point.

At any rate, it's a case for "believe it or not," concluded a State Planning Board official.

Robert Winsor, Jr.

Robert Winsor, Jr., of Boston, who passed on yesterday, spent a long business career with the Boston banking firm of Kidder, Peabody & Company, and became a partner in 1929.

A native of Weston, Mass., Mr. Winsor was graduated from Harvard in 1905 and joined Kidder, Peabody. In 1921 he opened the uptown branch of the firm and later organized branches in Cambridge and Brookline.

During World War I Mr. Winsor served overseas as a captain in the 303d infantry of the 176 division. He was a member of the Somerset Club, the St. Botolph Club, Harvard Club, Exchange Club, the Massachusetts Automobile Club, and the Weston Golf Club, which he served as president for four years.

Carpenters' Group Elects

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 17 (AP)—Harry Hogan, of Springfield, has been elected President of the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters, American Federation of Labor. Other officers elected at the organization's annual convention yesterday included William Francis, of Boston, Secretary, and George Stebbins, of Springfield, Treasurer.

750,000 Tons Of Scrap Paper Boston's Goal

A goal of 1,500,000 pounds of waste paper, or 250,000 pounds more than were collected last month, has been set for Boston's April salvage drive which opened today and which will continue through Friday.

New feature of this week's drive will be the awarding of $25 war bonds to families in each of the city's 22 wards. Families desiring to participate in the drawings for the bonds should write their names and addresses on a slip of paper and place it under the string with which the top bundle of paper is tied, Salvage Director George G. Hyland said.

Collections were made by city employees today in Boston's first five wards, and tomorrow city trucks will canvass the two South Boston wards and wards 8, 9, and 10 of Roxbury.

A total of 400,000 pounds of scrap tin for the five day city-wide drive has been set as the April quota.

Householders are requested by Director Hyland to place their contributions of waste paper and scrap tin on the sidewalk by 10 o'clock in the morning.

"It is the patriotic duty of every person to see that every possible pound of waste paper, every newspaper and magazine, every piece of wrapping paper adn every paper bag and every miscellaneous scrap of paper is sent to war." Director Hyland declared. "Let's set a record this week of which we may be proud."

Dues Deduction Ordered

Deduction of union dues from the wages of all union employees must be made by the Leland-Gifford Company of Worcester, under orders announced here by the New England War Labor Board. This is the third ruling of the kind in the region. Employees will be given 15 days in which to determine whether or not they wish to belong to the union. The Board's decision covers 1,450 employees in the machine shop and crankshaft divisions of the company. Maintenance of union membership was also provided for.

100 More Girls Sought For Farm Work in Maine

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 17—The Women's Emergency Farm Service, W. E. F. S., founded by a Maine woman and later incorporated into the national organization, the Women's Land Army, has established itself in a big way.

The Maine W. E. F. S., organized by Mrs. Katharine L. Potter of Vassalboro, well-known educator and girls' summer camp operator, has been asked to provide 100 more girls this year than it did last to do work on truck gardening, poultry, dairy, and fruit-growing farms.

Women are selected after providing good character and ability references, and when they have done a month's work or more become members of the Land Army. Not only is the program intended to relieve the critical manpower shortage, but also to train them to recruit and enroll other agricultural workers and to stimulate interest in agriculture.

From May 15 to Nov. 1 last year 250 of these women workers were recruited from 18 different states and several foreign countries. Representing 18 different occupations and coming from a wide variety of backgrounds, they worked periods ranging from two weeks to six months. Four worked the year around.

Thirty-nine employers used their services in 23 towns and 10 counties, the major part of the work being on truck gardening farms and consisting of planting, cultivating and harvesting. Farmers were skeptical at first, but as the worth of the women workers was demonstrated, demands for their help increased.

The W. E. F. S. included two units of Smith College girls. Probably one of the best known of the women workers was Mrs. Sumner Sewall, wife of Maine's Governor, who put in a solid month's work in the fields during the heat of the season. Housing projects cared for nearly 100 workers at Cape Elizabeth and Scarboro, with State officials of the organization in charge.

An organization of Junior W. E. F. S. also was formed, with 48 girls from 15 to 18 years of age working for two large canning companies and living at a camp at Lake Sebasticook.

Victory Garden Institutes

Another women's organization which has put its shoulders behind the war food program is the Women's Service Corps of the Maine Office of Civilian Defense. A series of Victory Garden Institutes is being conducted at three central locations where farm and garden experts are explaining problems confronting amateur gardeners.

Another project of the Service Corps is the recruiting of volunteer farm laborers in 23 shortage areas, and still another is the organization of volunteer groups to operate Community Canning Centers.

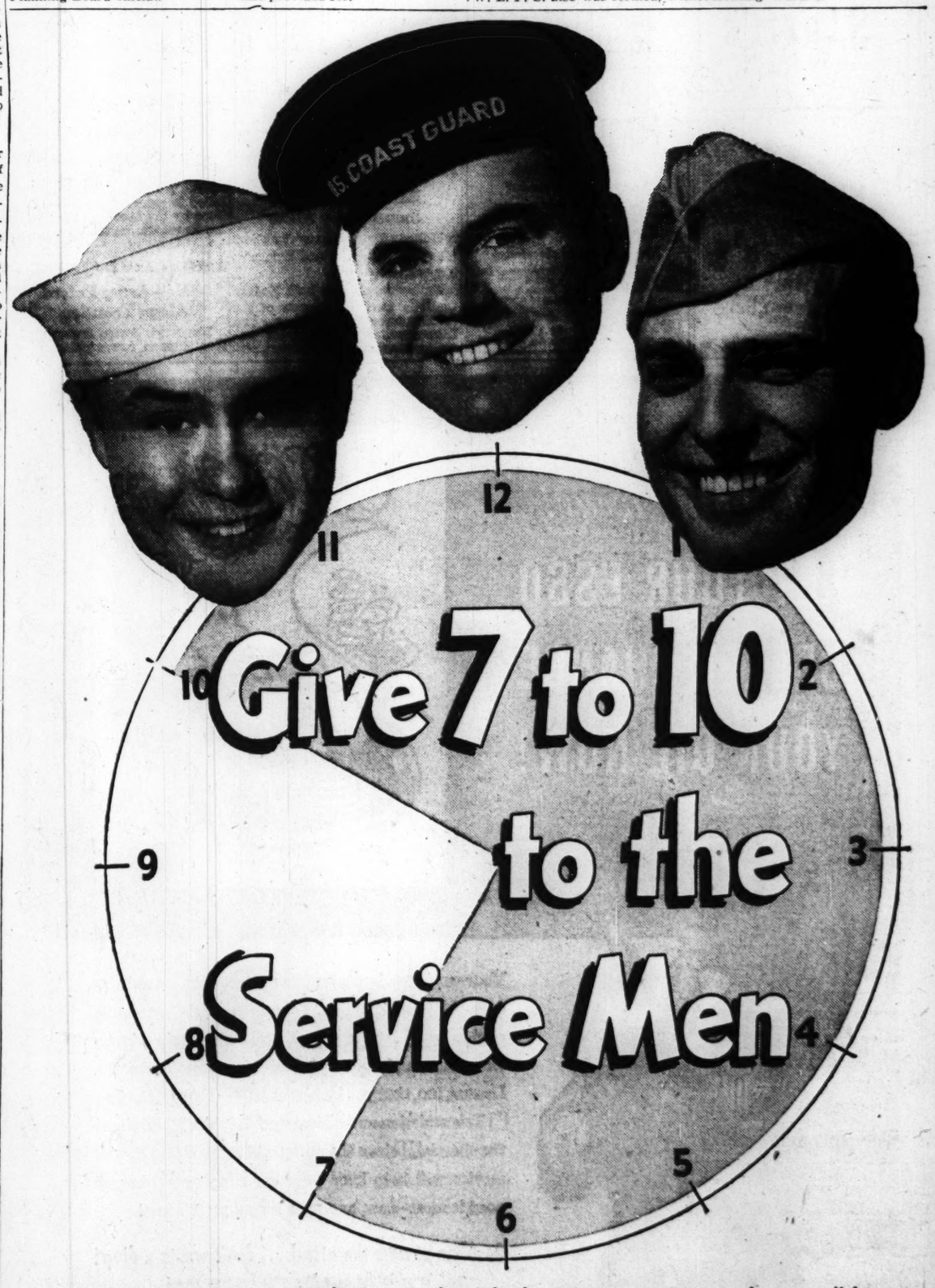
Patriots' Day Work On Regular Pay Basis

Workers in jobs related to the prosecution of the war may not be paid time and a half for working on Patriots' Day, April 19, Regional Attorney George H. Foley of the U. S. Department of Labor said today.

The only exception allowed is for employers who have designated Patriots' Day in place of May 30 (Memorial Day) as the sixth holiday. Under an order issued by the President on October 1, 1942, no premium wage or extra compensation shall be paid for work on customary holidays except New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and either Memorial Day or one other such holiday of greater local importance.

Candidate for Sheriff

Dr. Frank M. Leonardi of Boston has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff of Suffolk County. He is a former member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives where he served two terms representing Ward 3.



Night-time is about the best time a service man has to call home.

That's a good point to remember when you feel the urge to make a Long Distance call between 7 and 10 P.M.

If it isn't important, we hope you won't make it. Let the men in service have first call on the wires.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Russians Storm Gates of Sevastopol—Allies Bomb Three Balkan Capitals

Continued from Page 1

time Army stormed the Baidar Gates, highest point through the hills ringing the Crimean port.

At Baidar Gates, General Yeremenko's men were in an excellent position to drive down the highway from Yalta through the zigzag Inkerman Heights and rally with Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukin's Fourth Ukrainian Army for a push toward the docks on the southern side of the harbor.

The fall of the city appeared imminent.

Meanwhile, Soviet bombers and warships lashed at thousands of Germans and Romanians trying to escape by sea.

Field dispatches painted a scene of flaming chaos in the big Black Sea port, bombarded incessantly by Russian siege guns commanding the nearby hills and hounded by swarms of planes pouncing on Axis troops streaming for the last ships in a harbor strewn with wreckage.

Rushing on the besieged city from the southeast, a Soviet communiqué said, one Russian column swept up Yalta, once summer residence of the czars, and was reported eating up the 30 miles of coastal highway separating it from Sevastopol. This force also captured nine other towns along the Russian "Riviera," the bulletin said.

Other troops were converging on Sevastopol from the mountains inland, moving along trails chosen to avoid elaborate German mine fields and booby traps sowed along the roads in an attempt to gain time.

Altogether, the Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners in the Crimea, the Soviet communiqué said, in the lightning eight-day conquest which has left the Germans holding only 150 square miles of the 9,900-square-mile peninsula.

The communiqué quoted German prisoners as saying that the commander of the 98th Infantry Division and regimental commanders, routed on the Kerch Peninsula, "flew off in a plane." It added that many other German generals "left their soldiers to their fate and deserted the Crimea."

500,000 Toll Of Nazis Forecast

When the Crimean tallies are completed, the Moscow-announced toll of Axis troops killed or captured since March 4 is expected to exceed 500,000. It was raised to approximately 450,000 April 16 by a special communiqué announcing the slaying or capture of 145,793 men between March 6 and April 15 in the offensive which carried the Second Ukaine Army 50 miles inside Romania.

A midnight bulletin also announced that Russian troops on the mainland had killed 1,800 Germans in a new drive which forced the lower Dniestr River in the Tiraspol sector, outflanking the rail junctions of Tighina and Chisinau in Bessarabia. The push apparently was aimed at collapsing the east-west Chisinau-Iasi defense line guarding the approaches to the Galati Gap in Southern Romania.

A Tass dispatch from Moscow said that a "large-scale transfer of German troops from west to east is under way" and added that it was believed "the German General Staff has been able to convince leading Nazi circles that from every point of view it would be more correct to weaken the western side of the European Fortress."

The dispatch, which indicated Russian impatience for the opening of the invasion from Britain, quoted "private information" from Istanbul, Turkey.

Berlin maintained that the Tarnopol garrison still was holding out, although Moscow announced April 15 that it had been annihilated.

A German radiocast declared Nazi troops west of the city broke through a Red Army strong point on April 16 "and linked up with part of the gallant Tarnopol garrison who had broken through the ring of encirclement according to orders."

"Other parts of the defenders," the broadcast added, "still are engaged in fierce fighting with a strongly superior enemy."

By a Staff Artist

Mountbatten Moves

New operations base for Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's Command in the Indo-Burmese war theater.

Air Over Europe:

Balkan Rail Centers Smashed by Allies

United States heavy bombers hit Sofia, Bulgaria, and Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Railroad yards in both Balkan Capitals were the targets of the "strong forces" for Fortresses and Liberators, a headquarters announcement said. In addition, aircraft components factories near Belgrade were hit.

The attack on Belgrade was the second assault of the war by Allied bombers on the Yugoslav Capital area. Near-by airdromes and an aircraft factory were attacked on April 16 by Liberators and Fortresses.

First reports from returning fliers said some enemy planes were encountered and several were destroyed.

A third Balkan capital, Budapest in Hungary, was attacked April 16 by Italy-based air forces, after daylight attacks against the Rumanian rail centers of Brasov and Turnu-Severin.

Brasov, an industrial city also known as Kronstadt, is 50 miles north of the Romanian oil center of Ploesti and only 100 miles from the Red Army front in Romania—the nearest American bombers have yet come to the Russian lines.

Brasov lies on the northern slope of the Transylvanian Alps, athwart the rail line used by the Germans to supply their troops fighting in Northern Romania.

Photographs taken during the attack showed between 75 and 100 bomb bursts on the northern sidings in the yards. Lines to the west were cut in several places, it was said, and the rail station, the warehouse area, the locomotive depot, and oil refinery were hit. A near-by airdrome also was given a few bombs and a number of hits were observed on the Schiel metal works.

RAF Wellingtons hit the Budapest rail yards and crewmen said new fires were started in the target area, bombed only four days ago by Flying Fortresses and Liberators.

Making the first Allied raid of the war on the Belgrade area, Flying Fortresses and Liberators struck the Zemum and Pancevo airdromes to the west and also dropped a few bombs on the Rogsarski aircraft factory. At the Zemum airfield, hits were scored on the runways, shops, and barracks, it was announced.

Belgrade, which has been German headquarters for all the Balkans since last October, was badly damaged by German bombers April 6, 1941, and 12,000 persons were reported killed.

Heavy damage was spread through the rail yards at Turnu-Severin, bottleneck on the Romanian side of the vital Danubian "iron gate," by the April 16 daylight attack. RAF Wellingtons had hit similar targets there only the night before.

In a fourth daylight foray into the Balkans, other heavy bombers attacked the Yugoslav rail junction of Nis.

Seven heavy bombers and three fighters were lost in the Balkan raids. Three additional aircraft failed to return from other operations by the Mediterranean Allied Air Force during the day.

Hungary:

Red Army Poised Along Frontier

Hungary's Army, drawn up before Russian forces poised at the Hungarian border, was told in a grim order of the day by Regent Nicholas Horthy that "the war is now approaching its final phase and has reached a decisive stage particularly as regards the fate of Hungary."

"It is now once more a matter of the immediate defense of our Fatherland," went on the solemn warning in the first Hungarian order of the day of this war.

Steady rainfall for the past few days has caused the Danube to overflow its lower docks in Budapest and inundate farmlands in the provinces, the Budapest Radio said.

The radiocast, reported by United States Government monitors, said the Danube at some points had risen from three to five feet.

The Budapest radio also announced that Hungarian shipping companies had decided to discontinue passenger steamer traffic on the Danube until further notice "in view of the danger from mines and the accidents that have already occurred."

By a Staff Artist

Shifts in Italian Battle Line

Issuance of a new battle map at Allied headquarters in Naples, Italy, shows these recent significant changes in the cross-Italy fighting front. Apparently these changes have taken place over a relatively protracted period and do not represent sudden shifts or new offensive actions.

Italy:

Anzio Target Of 2,472 Sorties

The Anzio beachhead has been raided 277 times by a total of 2,472 enemy planes since the Allies landed below Rome on Jan. 22, Allied Headquarters at Naples revealed as ground activity in Italy remained confined to aggressive patrol clashes on all fronts.

Allied antiaircraft batteries downed 176 of the beachhead raiders, headquarters said, and 117 more probably were destroyed. Figures covered the period up to April 14.

Allied troops seized nearly 4,000 prisoners during the 12 weeks and destroyed 200 tanks or self-propelled guns, headquarters added.

Commenting on the bold raid April 15 by American troops and tanks against two German strong points in the coastal sector of the beachhead, headquarters said the Nazis had used the points for observation and a base for activities within the Allied lines.

Patrols clashed among the rocky crags of Castle Hill overlooking ruined Cassino and both sides intensified their artillery duels north of the town. The Germans also were active on the west slopes of Monastery Hill.

A new war map released in Naples shows that substantial gains have been made by the Germans in recent weeks near Cassino and in other sectors of the cross-Italy battle line.

Yugoslavia:

Montenegro Goal Of German Thrust

Fighting in Yugolslavia has reached a new pitch in intensity with the forces of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) battling a powerful advance of German and satellite troops toward Montenegro, according to a communiqué broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio. Montenegro borders Albania on the Adriatic Sea.

"The Germans are endeavoring, at all costs, to occupy Montenegro before the Allied invasion," the communiqué said. "Our troops are resisting powerfully."

Bitter fighting was reported throughout Eastern Bosnia, and in Macedonia patriots declared they had killed 170 Germans, routed two Bulgarian columns, and captured much booty.

India:

Japanese Force Hard Hit at Imphal

Very heavy casualties have been inflicted on the enemy and important positions captured north of Imphal in counteroperations against the Japanese invasion of India, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten announced in a communiqué issued from his new operational headquarters at Kandy, Ceylon.

The British also improved their positions in the hills northeast of Imphal, beyond the 10-mile rice-paddy belt protecting the vital Allied storehouse and supply base.

Meanwhile, official silence fell over the operations of the glider-borne Chindits whose new-found strategy of infiltration by air, as reported in the April 16 communiqué, appeared to have promised a new turn to the entire Burma-India campaign.

The communiqué said "medium bombers of the Air Commando Force of the Tactical Air Force continued the offensive against enemy communications and in support of ground positions in daylight on April 14 in the Yeu, Shwebo and Mawlu areas."

Yeu and Shwebo are approximately 60 mile smorth of Mandalay where the Chindits—British and Indians formerly commanded by the late Maj. Gen. Orde C. Wingate—would be in position to cut the enemy's supply lines to the north, including those to the India invasion front.

Later, however, an official explanation said this section of the communiqué had referred "erroneously and inadvertently" to ground positions in the Yeu and Shwebo areas.

The official explanation did not specifically deny that ground forces were in the areas mentioned.

Commenting on the move of Admiral Mountbatten's headquarters to this hilly central district of Ceylon, Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, commander in chief of Ceylon, declared it marked a "further stage in the organization of a full-scale offensive against Japan."

"Eventually we can expect the Supreme Allied Commander (Mountbatten) to move his headquarters into reconquered territory," he said.

Admiral Mountbatten's transfer of headquarters placed him in direct contact with Allied naval forces in this theater.

The important positions captured north of Imphal helped clear the road which runs 60 miles north from Imphal to Kohima, thence to Dimapur over the Naga Hills on the Bengal-Assam railway, Admiral Mountbatten's communiqué said.

Establishment of positions at Shwebo, on the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway, and at Yeu, a nearby river port, would place Allied troops 120 miles deeper in enemy territory than they have been before. Headquarters previously had announced that Chindits were at Mawlu, on the railway 180 miles north of Mandalay.

South Pacific:

Japanese Bases Bombed Heavily

Allied airmen, who have poured more than 3,000 tons of bombs on Japanese bases along the strategic north coast of New Guinea in the past two weeks, kept up the hammering by giving Aitape its most severe pounding of the war, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced.

Heavy and medium bombers, accompanied by a strong force of attack planes and covered by fighters, dropped 284 tons of explosives April 13 on Aitape, midway between Hollandia and Wewak, both of which have taken a merciless beating this month.

Fuel and supply areas were ignited, the near-by village of Pro was wiped out, and enemy installations on the numerous offshore islands were mauled.

No aerial interception was encountered and the antiaircraft fire was negligible.

So far in April, 1,334 tons of bombs have been dropped on Hollandia, 873 tons on Wewak, and 771 tons on Hansa Bay, farther to the southeast, in Allied blows in the direction of the Philippines from the conquered Solomons.

Heavy bombers also ranged into the Caroline Islands to hit Truk with 27 tons of explosives despite interception by night fighters, and sank a small enemy ship at Puluwat Atoll, 200 miles west.

Rabaul on New Britain caught 100 tons in morning and afternoon attacks which tore up the Vunakanau airdrome runway and caused a huge explosion in the Rataval supply area.

Kurile Islands:

Allies Bomb Bases Five Days in Row

Bombing of Japanese bases along the northern route to the enemy's homeland continued into its fifth successive day with a night attack by Liberators of the Aleutian-based 11th Air Force on Matsuwa Island in the Kurile chain.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that the force of heavy bombers hit Matsuwa during the night of April 14 while elsewhere on the far-flung front 7th Air Force bombers flew through heavy antiaircraft fire to assault airfields on Ponape in the Carolines and dropped 46 tons of bombs on four objectives in the Marshalls.

A small tanker was sunk at Ant Island near Ponape and the ship's two escort vessels were forced onto the beach.

Navy search aircraft roaming the general area attacked Naura Island, phosphate center, for the first time since March 11, and singly assaulted Pakin, Oroluk, and Ulul Islands in the Carolines.

53 Persons Killed In Salvador Revolt

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, April 17 (AP)—Official reports say that 53 persons were killed and 134 wounded in the unsuccessful revolt here about two weeks ago.

In addition, the reports, among the first sent directly from this country since the Palm Sunday rebellion, said 10 leaders of the revolt had been executed after a court martial.

Nazi Radar Foiled By Fliers' 'Tinsel'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 17

Use of thin strips of aluminum foil by Allied air pilots to thwart German radar devices has been confirmed by the Army Public Relations Department. News dispatches from the European theater said recently that Allied planes had dropped the strips on missions over Germany and that the Nazis had also employed the same device in raids on London.

The foil strips, perfected after months of research and tests conducted by the Radio Research Laboratory of Harvard University and by the Reynolds Metals Company, are being manufactured by the Reynolds concern on Government orders.

When dropped from the skies, the aluminum foil, cut in strips that resemble Christmas tree tinsel, becomes the target of radar-directed guns, while the planes, themselves, move out of the line of fire.

Downed Fliers Reach Sweden

STOCKHOLM, April 17 (AP)—Ten American Fortress crewmen, who made a forced landing in a Danish alfalfa field on April 11 in their flak-riddled bomber, have reached neutral Sweden safely after successfully dodging German patrols in a spectacular dash through enemy territory which may win them a chance to fight again.

Members of the crew, arriving here today, told how they had traveled for four nights across enemy-occupied Denmark, hiding by day to escape detection, before embarking on a fisherman's boat which finally landed them at Malmo on the southwest coast of Sweden.

The co-pilot of the Fortress, a second lieutenant from Chicago, was left in a hospital in Malmo for treatment of facial wounds inflicted by glass and shell splinters when the plane was caught by a burst of antiaircraft fire over the German Baltic port of Stettin.

(Censorship forbade transmission of the fliers' names.)

The crewmen, who said they were on their third mission, declared the pilot—a second lieutenant from Abilene, Kan.—did a remarkable job in bringing the plane down safely.

The fliers could not disclose details of their flight or how they contacted the fisherman who brought them to Malmo for fear of bringing the Germans down upon those who aided them. Swedish authorities took charge of them when they arrived on April 15, and they may be treated as refugees instead of internees—which would mean a chance to return to combat soon.

The airmen said they had shot down five of approximately 32 Nazi fighters which attacked their formation of eight planes, after their fighter escort had left them.

Nazi Air Front Worn Thin?

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—Although the Germans may have increased their front-line air strength in recent months by desperate "window dressing," it is believed in London that the Allies' "invisible" damage to Nazi plane production is yielding tangible dividends in slackened resistance.

Today there came from responsible air observers these salient facts and figures on the air war:

Since November, Allied attacks on plane-production sources—aside from the toll in combat—may have cost the Germans as many as 5,000 planes which they have been prevented from manufacturing and putting in the air.

This is reflected in the fact that whereas, as recently as January, the Germans were throwing up as many as 600 fighters against the big American bombing attacks, it is estimated from fliers' accounts and other reports that now they are seldom putting up more than 350 planes at any one time.

More Allied planes are being shot down now than six months ago, but this is believed by some merely to reflect the doubled scope of operations and some improvement in the Germans' defensive tactics. Proportional losses are remaining low.

For every plane in the front line an air force has a reserve of four or five in replacement pools and factories, and best-informed Allied observers believe that the Germans, in their "window-dressing" process, have sapped this reserve in order to maintain front-line strength.

The full extent of this drain—and the sapping of other war facilities, like factories—can be exposed fully only when the final break comes.

Iowa Democrats' Stand

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 17 (AP)—Iowa Democrats in convention April 15, instructed their delegates to the National Convention in Chicago to cast the state's 20 Democratic votes as a unit for the re-nomination of President Roosevelt and Vice-President Wallace.

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Bruce Urges U.S. Support Collaboration of Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 17—A powerful appeal to American business interests to use their great influence in the support of postwar international collaboration was made to the American Chamber of Commerce in London today by Stanley M. Bruce, Australia's High Commissioner in London and member of the War Cabinet in Downing Street.

The whole world, Mr. Bruce said, "is looking to America for postwar economic leadership."

"I am so convinced," declared Mr. Bruce, "that maximum employment is so fundamental to the realization of all our postwar financial and economic plans that I believe it is essential that the United Nations should accept it as a basic obligation and agree to consult on common policies in a manner similar to that adopted at the Hot Springs conference with regard to nutrition."

Speech Is Timely

Mr. Bruce's speech is a timely and important prelude to the forthcoming meeting in London of Dominion Prime Ministers who will be shaping the British Commonwealth policy for the concluding phases of the war and the opening chapters of peace.

Australia's popular High Commissioner here endorsed United States Secretary of State, Cordell Hull's recent call for some international agency, using force if necessary ,to keep peace among nations in the future.

He told an audience of both American and British businessmen that he appreciated that many of them would likely be left alone to use their initiative, drive and powers leadership in furthering their commerce and industry.

But, he declared, that was not possible. The future security and prosperity of the world, he insisted, needed wise national and international planning. He reminded his audience that during the war, nations have insured that every man and woman must work. The same standard of employment, he contended, must be continued after war.

London Important Center

The Bruce speech is only one of many reminders that London, shabby, battered, and shorn of peacetime glamor though it is, continues today to be as important a center of world influence as ever it has been in the past.

Perhaps never in all history has one city at one time been the foremost center of such vast and multiple projects affecting all humanity. From here, last touches are now being put to plans for the greatest amphibious military operation of all time; here the rebuilding of Europe in every sphere is being planned with leading Americans like Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., United States Undersecretary of State, and Russian representatives co-operating with European statesmen, all striving to reshape political economic and cultural life of a world-destroyed continent and to secure a world setup to prevent another catastrophe ever again overtaking humanity.

Have No Illusion

The people of Britain have no illusion that the great and honored place they now hold in world affairs is caused by Britain being the most powerful nation. They know from the words of their own leaders that this is not so. But the combination of being the nearest capital to the battlefront and being a political as well as a geographical halfway house between Washington and Moscow, is recognized as one reason why, for the present as in 1940, all roads lead to London.

Then another reason is Britain's special threefold status as, all at once, an Atlantic, a European, and an imperial nation. Which is to come first of these three? Is it to be the Empire first, or Anglo-American collaboration first, or leadership of a federation of Western Europe first?

All three at once—with no weakening of any one of the triple strands to strengthen another—is the ideal which British statesmanship sets as its goal. The stake is recognized here as undoubtedly high, but, then, so is the prize—Britain's continuance as a great power.

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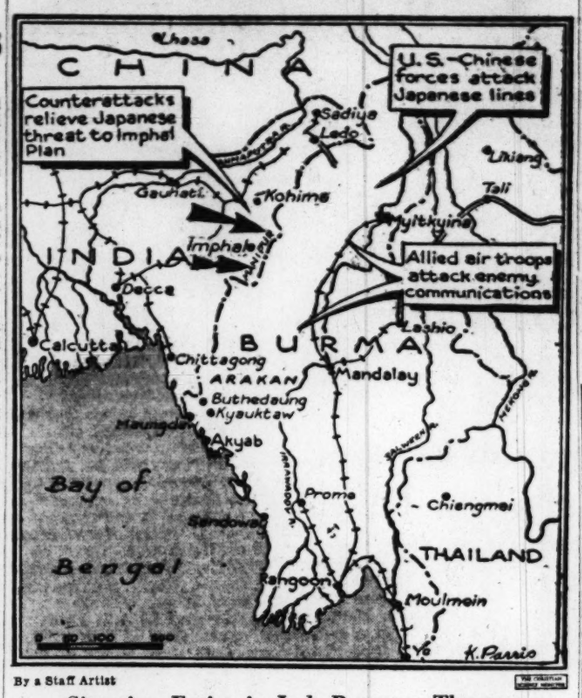
Allies Gain in India-Burma



By a Staff Artist

Situation Easier in Indo-Burmese Theater

This self-explanatory map shows how recent developments have eased the situation in the Indo-Burmese war theater. There now seems to be some doubt whether the Allied troops operating near Mandalay were air-borne or land forces, but in any case Allied fighting men are presumably within 60 miles of the Burmese Capital.

German Press Defies Bombs To Wage Propaganda War

LISBON, Portugal, April 17 (AP)—The tremendous battering which German cities have been taking recently from Allied air fleets has had little visible effect on the outpouring of Nazi newspapers and periodicals for export to this and other neutral countries.

Occasionally an important daily such as the Voelkischer Beobachter or the Boersen Zeitung appears on Lisbon newsstands printed on what Americans would describe as "butcher paper." Sometimes the so-called boulevard sheets seem to have run out of red ink. But a day or two later they are back to normal.

The principal dailies are running editions of six to eight pages and 12 pages on Sundays. Generally they are printed on fairly good stock.

One explanation of the uninterrupted appearance of these papers, despite Allied bombings, may be the fact that there are hundreds of big printing establishments in occupied countries. As long as there are any of these left it will be possible to continue the publication of daily newspapers and illustrated weeklies for export under German datelines.

In any case, the general impression which these papers seek to create is that German productivity of all kinds scarcely has been dented.

This illusion is strengthened by the policy of swamping their news columns with dispatches reporting difficulties and discontent on the Allied side of the fence while compressing to a few paragraphs the coverage of what is happening in Germany.

The German press thus is doing its bit with paper and ink to supplement the military defenses that have been thrown up around Fortress Europe, seeking always to convey the impression that inside that Fortress is a solid core of determined strength.

A brilliant example of this technique is the April 12 issue of the pictorial Wiener Illustrierte. The front cover shows a smiling, artilleryman lazily wiping the muzzle of a 16-inch coast defense gun.

The back cover displays a kitten playing with a rabbit, while the inside pages are largely filled with peaceful recreational scenes, such as snow sports, skiing, and a spread of pictures devoted to the latest production at Vienna's Burg Theater. The strongest military note is a picture layout showing construction work on Europe's coastal defenses.

The general impression conveyed by this 24-page pictorial—which is well-printed on good stock and full of excellent photography—is an atmosphere of nonchalant, quietly confident preparedness on the ramparts of Europe, behind which people are living for the most part normally.

William P. Crozier

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—William Percival Crozier, editor of the Manchester Guardian, who passed on April 16, had been serving in that capacity since May, 1932.

Mr. Crozier joined the Manchester Guardian in 1903, and has been a Director of the Guardian and of the Evening News, Ltd., since 1921. He attended Trinity College.

General Is Air Pioneer

Gen. Henry H. Arnold, now Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, was one of the first flight pupils of the Wright brothers.

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Nazi Peace Bid in December To U. S. and Britain Reported

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—The London Daily Mail said today in an Istanbul dispatch that Germany made peace overtures last December to the United States and Britain through a neutral diplomat.

The newspaper said the information was obtained by its correspondent, Noel Monks, direct from the diplomat, who was quoted as saying that Baron Manfred von Killinger, German Minister to Romania, presented an eight-point program to him with the request that it be forwarded to Washington and London but not to Moscow.

The diplomat said Killinger represented himself as acting on instructions of Hitler. Mr. Monks quoted the diplomat as saying he had heard nothing further of the proposals beyond the fact that they had reached his Government. Neither the diplomat nor his Government was identified.

The British Foreign Office declined to confirm or deny that such proposals had reached London. The points were said to include elimination of the German Navy and Air Force, maintenance of a defensive alliance with Britain, and German evacuation of all occupied territory.

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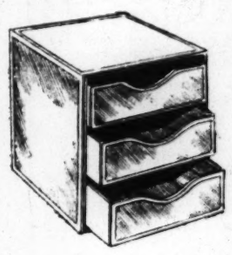
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Norwegians Prepared to Begin Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 17—Liberation will not find the people of Norway unprepared to begin again.

Exact and detailed plans for a new economic life are ready and awaiting the opportunity for execution. Through generous credit allowances in Sweden, Norwegian officials have been able to accumulate enormous stores of food and supplies for immediate distribution when the day of deliverance comes.

Under the terms of the agreement with Sweden, recently made public, Norway's Scandinavian sister nation will be ready to furnish Norwegian factories with machinery, machine tools, together with steel and iron, so that the nation's industries may swing into production without delay.

Norway's merchant fleet will be swelled by the addition of some 250 60-ton schooners, now under construction in Swedish shipyards. New locomotives will be ready for Norwegian railways to replace the present equipment which has suffered hard usage in Nazi service.

Civil Blueprint Ready

A complete blueprint for restoration of civil administration is ready with the new administrators already appointed and civil servants trained.

Much of this preparation is taking place in Sweden, but the groundwork for it has been laid in London by the Norwegian Government in exile. For the past two years, they have been in close touch with representatives of the Norwegian Underground and well informed on the actual state of affairs in Norway.

The Swedish-Norwegian pact is the result of four months of negotiations. It was made with the full knowledge and approval of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration officials.

Competition Avoided

Such agreements, it is explained, do not conflict with UNRRA plans which are not intended to prohibit individual agreements between member governments, but only to prevent competition which might upset production markets during the first rush of reconstruction.

The credit agreement, through which Norway is able to make these purchases, is said to involve some $25,000,000 which has been made available in a series of loans rather than one single loan. This will result in considerable saving to Norway in interest payments, since interest will apply only as the individual loans are made.

With the help of this credit, Norwegian authorities have been able to go forward with reconstruction plans which are so highly regarded by experts here that they may furnish the pattern for reconstruction in other countries of Europe.

Women Under Nazis Must Work to Eat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 17

German occupation authorities in the Norwegian city of Bergen have issued orders that all women between 21 and 40 must register for German labor service before they can obtain their food ration cards for May, according to a dispatch in the Swedish newspaper Stockholms-Tidningen reported to the Office of War Information today.

The dispatch said that the German authorities had warned the residents that the penalty for falsifying registration data would be a fine and a three-months prison sentence.

Japanese Production Centers Object of U. S. 'Forward Area'

Continued from Page 1

our operational bases nearest to Japan have advanced 1,300 miles since the opening of the Central Pacific aerial offensive. The objective of our aerial war in the Pacific, General Hale said, is "to place our heavy bombers within effective operational range of major war production centers of Japan."

He implied that the new "forward area" command was established with that objective in view. In this new setup General Hale will co-ordinate operations and logistic support of all shore-based Army, Navy and Marine combat aviation in that part of the Central Pacific and will be under the general command of Admiral Hoover, formerly heading naval aircraft in the Central Pacific.

Simultaneously with the announcement of this new setup, General Hale released a summary of 7th Air Force accomplishments since the sustained offensive against the Japanese was begun five months ago.

General Hale said further "when this is done the Pacific war will not be over but it will have reached the final stage."

Statistical Summary

General Hale also released statistical summary of the 7th Air Force accomplishments and costs, showing that in all the Marshall bombings from November to April 15, the 7th Air Force lost 33 men killed, 135 wounded, and 215 missing.

Over-all losses from all causes through the Gilberts, Marshalls and Carolines campaigns to April 15 were 2.32 per cent.

In the past five months the 7th Air Force destroyed 206 Japanese planes, probably destroyed 128, and damaged 14. Since December the 7th Air Force has sunk, probably sunk, and damaged 108 ships of all types.

One hundred and fifty bombing missions carrier out against the Marshalls and Carolines since February 1 to April 15 cost six heavy bombers and four mediums.

One of the unusual features of the new Central Pacific command setup is that between the "forward area" in the western Marshalls and Pearl Harbor there are some 10,000 Japanese. General Hale said that reconnaissance photos indicate that these enemy troops on four eastern Marshalls may be suffering from a dearth of water as well as from direct and continuing assaults by our bombers and fighters.

General Hale said photos indicate Japanese distillation plants upon which enemy troops depend for fresh water have been knocked out by recent raids. General Hale said these enemy bases may have ample food supplies if the Japanese have buried them deeply enough to escape bomb damage.

General Hale described these enemy troops as "probably the unhappiest Japanese in the world. No relief for them seems possible except by a remote chance of evacuation by submarine." The Eastern Marshall Japanese are no longer bothering to fill in bomb craters.

General Hale said that Mili atoll in the Eastern Marshalls is the most bombed spot on earth. This little mile square of sandpits has been hit with almost 1,000 tons of bombs, a higher concentration than experienced by Berlin, Schweinfurt or Cassino.

Nazis Execute 3,000 Poles In Tarnopol Area

By the Polish Telegraph Agency

NEW YORK, April 17—The Germans have executed 3,000 Poles in the Tarnopol district during the past few days, it was learned today in London.

The news was radiocast from Poland by the Underground Radio, SWIT, which declared that before evacuating Mikulince, a small town near Tarnopol, the Germans had shot 1,500 persons, almost half the population of the town.

Another 1,500 Poles, the radio said, were shot by machine guns in Trembowla, a railway junction southeast of Tarnopol, which the Germans have also been forced to flee. Trembowla had a prewar population of 8,000.

In both places, which lie in the path of the Red Army sweep, Polish Underground troops have been engaging the Germans in large-scale battles, with the Germans using tanks and planes.

ODT Restricts Travel To Summer Camps

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Pullman space will not be available for travel to and from children's summer camps this year, the Office of Defense Transportation announced. Extra day coach service will be permitted only through special ODT authorization.

ODT said it was necessary to continue the restrictions on summer camp travel in order to save all passenger space for military and essential civilian traffic.

No charter or special bus service will be permitted, it was ruled, unless written application has been made to the Office of Community War Services and approved by that office.

Because of expected high enrollment of war workers' children in day-care summer camps, ODT said daily bus service would be permitted for children under 12, but under rigid limitations.

Turn of Political Tide in Italy; How Parties Came Together

Continued from Page 1

caucuses of the liberals and socialists—hinted at some interesting developments during the past few days.

Information from Naples is not entirely clear. According to some advices the six parties have accepted the Communist proposal to join a revised government under Marshal Badoglio. On the other hand, it was reported that the Action Party had voted against participation in the new government and that the Socialists had abstained from voting and would not join the other parties.

On the basis of present information it must be assumed that the Socialists were paralyed by the struggle within their ranks, with the moderate wing anxious to follow the Actionists and the extremists trying to follow the Communist leadership. Finally, however, the Socialists appear to have decided in favor of collaboration.

Supported by Sforza

The Action Party, the only group which so far has refused to enter the government, obviously does not enjoy its isolated position resulting from the party's anti-collaborationist stand. Count Carlo Sforza's—by no means surprising—decision "not to withhold" his name—that is, to collaborate—has confronted the Actionist leadership with the possibility of a split. It seems, however, obvious that they will make determined efforts to restore unity within the Actionist ranks. Attempts will be made to find a formula permitting the Action Party to go on record as being opposed to collaboration as well as to follow Count Sforza without losing face.

That Count Sforza is determined to go ahead with his political plans there can be no doubt. It is quite probable that he will enter the new government as Foreign Minister. Such work would be more to his liking than the continuous party maneuvers at Naples, Bari, and Salerno. It seems that the veteran diplomat is anxious to do some constructive work in the diplomatic field.

The Socialist attitude appears to have demonstrated the strength of the extremist pro-Communist wing although the latter have not been able to win complete control of the movements. For the moderates have succeeded in making it clear that they are not in favor of collaboration. Yet it was a somewhat "platonic" declaration.

This situation hints that the struggle within the various parties will continue. Positive co-operation will prove to be much more difficult than the oppositionist attitude of the past eight months. The bargaining for the Ministry of the Interior, with its control of the police, is symptomatic of the general trend. It is improbable that the other parties will permit the Communists to take over the Ministry of the Interior.

Policy of Communists

As to the attitude of the Communist Party it can be stated that Communists appear especially anxious to establish a close political alliance between the workers and the small middle classes proletarianized by the war. The Communists' desire to establish "national unity" seems to be motived by the desire to reconstruct the nation's industrial system in the shortest possible time in order to lay the foundations for a strong Communist movement. For this reason they are ready to collaborate with the monarchy and its industrial and financial supporters.

An interesting problem arises with regard to the monarchist groups not represented in the anti-Fascist coalition, such as the Party of Reconstruction, the Liberal Democratic Party, etc. It is an open secret in liberated Italy that many of these groups have been financed and supported by the Badoglio Government. This support will not be available from now on. Their future development will, therefore, give significant indications as to the actual strength of the pro-monarchist movement in Southern Italy. On the other hand, it is possible that some of these elements will try to join the Right Wing of the Christian Democrats in order to have an opportunity to continue their work within the new government.

Right now the political situation in liberated Italy is extremely obscure since most of the information reaching the United States is pure speculation. So long as the composition of the new government is not known, it is impossible to draw a complete picture of the political scene.

One thing, however, seems to be fairly certain. For the third time since 1870 the House of Savoy appears to have emerged victorious from an extremely difficult situation. After 1870 the Italian Republicans accepted the monarchy in order to strengthen the unity of the Italian nation. In 1922—shortly before March on Rome—Benito Mussolini was compelled to issue a statement emphasizing the pro-monarchic attitude of the previously republican Fascist movement in order to neutralize the armed forces. In 1944 the Italian anti-Fascist coalition has been forced to collaborate with the monarchy in order to save Italy from internal chaos.

Cole Would Count In Argentina for Ships

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Representative W. Sterling Cole (R) of New York April 11 said Argentina should share in any postwar transfer of surplus United States war vessels to South American countries, providing that nation indicates willingness to cooperate in hemisphere defense.

Representative Cole, a member of the House Naval Affairs Subcommittee, recently returned from a 13,000-mile swing around U. S. bases in South America.

Asserting that he disagreed with suggestions of other committee members that such transfers should be limited to Brazil, Representative Cole said:

"We should not get into power politics on this matter. The contemplated transfer should be handled on the basis that we are ready to play fair with all the rest of southern countries for our mutual defense, on the assumption they are ready to play fair with us."

Argentina has balked at joining the United Nations in the war against the Axis.

Soviet Communists Deny 'Capitalism'

Continued from Page 1

ism is a progressive stage in the development of human society as compared with preceding feudal and slave-holding stages. Likewise, the Soviets many times in the past have expressed the highest admiration for the technical achievements of American capitalism and have borrowed much from the United States in their own industrialization program.

[Will Lissner declared in the New York Times on April 2 that in terming capitalism a "progressive" instead of a "backward" system, the Soviet article radically reinterprets Karl Marx's theory of the exploitation of the proletariat.]

But that does not mean they have the least intention of copying the American or any other capitalist social structure and abandoning Socialism. All these points are clearly made in the present article, which further stresses the fundamental differences between the capitalistic and socialist systems.

Take the following passages: "Under the capitalism, the state can and does play considerable role in economic life. But this role is limited by the fact that all economy is the sphere of private property.

"Under Socialism, the Government's economic role, meaning, and functions are different in character and principle. Means of production are in the hands of society as a whole, are socialist property, i. e., belong to the Soviet State."

Thesis Not New

This is as clear and concise a statement of the classic difference of property relations that distinguish socialism and capitalism as anyone could wish for, but it certainly is not new.

Nor is there anything startling in the article's admission that economic laws operate in Russia.

For here the gist of the question is not the general proposition that laws operate, but what kind of laws, and the author here proceeds again to stress the distinction between capitalism and socialism thus:

"It is an elementary Marxist truth that no system of production can exist and develop without the operation of some set of economic laws. To deny the existence of economic laws under socialism would be to slide into the vulgarest voluntarism," but whereas under capitalism, economic laws operate through blind chance, "through catastrophies and cataclysms, through destruction of productive forces . . . the economic laws of socialism operate through the organized activities of builders of the socialist society directed toward definite pre-established aims and achieved predetermined results.

Fundamental Difference

"That is the fundamental difference between the economic laws of socialism and capitalism."

Again does this sound like "a revolutionary change in the economic philosophy of Soviet Russia"?

[According to the translation circulated in the United States, the article admits that Soviet textbooks and doctrines had previously taught "the superficial and erroneous idea" that "there is no place under socialism for the action of economic laws."]

As for the alleged throwing overboard of the theory of surplus value, the article concludes with the following quotation from Lenin: "In the Socialist Society, surplus value goes not to the owning class but to the working people, and to them alone."

Elsewhere the author points out that in the Socialist structure large surplus value was reinvested in industry and in social benefits. He stresses that in the Soviet economy profit does not play the all-determining role it does under capitalism. Thus he points out that many of the giants of Soviet heavy industry beyonds the Urals operated for many years at a loss but in the end it was the existence of these plants that made successful resistance to Germany possible in the present war.

Cost of Production

The cost of production under Socialism operates within narrower limits and eventually under Communism—a higher stage—when the economy of abundance is achieved this cost of production will disappear altogether, presumably along with a piece-rate wage system and the reward will be "to each according to his needs." This again is fully in line with Marxist and Leninist teachings.

The same applies to the distinction the article draws between different types of capitalism, even though here its particular emphasis is attuned to present war conditions.

But Marx himself, it can be pointed out, never lumped all capitalistic regimes together and sharply differentiated between the Prussian police state, which he regarded even then as reactionary, and the liberal and progressive American and British capitalism.

Lenin made a similar distinction. Hence the author is fully in line with Marxist tradition when he says, "The working class and all progressive elements of modern society are by no means indifferent to distinction in state structures of bourgeois, democratic, and Fascist countries."

As for the debunking of primitive Communism—another point cited by editorial writers as evidence of repudiation of Marxism—the article simply points out that any idealization of primitive Communism is repugnant to the classic Marxist concept of the progressive development of human society.

The above résumé of salient points covered by the article in question should suffice to discount the alleged claim that it marks the abandonment of the Marxist economic theory.

However, it does illustrate a tendency to regard Marxism not as a fixed and closed body of dogma, but as a dynamic system capable of development and expansion that keeps abreast of history. Rigid doctrinaire and pedantic interpretations, the author points out, are alien to the original spirit of Marxism.

Fiji Islanders Fight For Allies in Pacific

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 17

Fiji Islanders, equipped with modern arms including automatic weapons, are helping the Allies exterminate Japanese in the South Pacific.

The War Department reported today that in one continuing action the fierce warriors, led by New Zealand officers, penetrated deep into enemy territory in the Bougainville area and returned after killing 179 Japanese while losing only one killed and three wounded.

Allies Cautioned Against Revenge

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—The victory that is within the Allies' grasp must not be used for revenge "though stern retribution must fall on those who have been guilty of cruel and savage crimes against humanity," the Most Reverend Cyril Forster Garbett, the Archbishop of York, said yesterday.

Radiocasting from Washington Cathedral in a CBS program, the English churchman said victory must not be used to secure "commercial or better advantages for ourselves. We must resolve to use our victory to secure for mankind peace and justice, and freedom from fear, want, and oppression."

But, he continued, "the vision of a new international order may easily fade away into the light of common day, in which we are told that 'business is business' and that 'it is hopeless to try to change human nature, for men will quarrel and fight as long as there is human life on the earth.'

"Against this cynical despondency the Christian must protest with all his strength."

Germans Get News Out of Eire by Sub?

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—Sir Hugh O'Neill, unionist member of Parliament from County Antrim (Northern Ireland), said in a speech in his constituency April 15 that there was no doubt military information had been transmitted by submarine from Eire to Germany recently.

"I can imagine nothing easier," he said, "than for a German submarine to come in at night to one of the remote harbors in the west of Ireland, send a boat ashore to meet an enemy agent by arrangement, and take away some message to be sent to Germany. I have no doubt whatever that this has taken place several times in recent weeks and months and will take place again."

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Green Offers Postwar Plan For Bridging Gap in Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17 — Concerned over estimates that peacetime would bring cuts in workers' take-home pay due to an end to overtime work of possibly 23 per cent, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, today presented to the House special committee considering postwar planning, a nine-point program for cushioning the transition period in the American economy that will come between war and peacetime production.

Mr. Green's program included:

1. Recommendation for an emergency nation-wide unemployment compensation program. He indicated considerable satisfaction with the recent statement of James J. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, in New York approving some such program.

2. Payment by the Government of travel costs entailed by workers in seeking peacetime jobs. He alluded to Great Britain as providing such assistance.

National Employment Service

3. Establishment of a nation-wide employment service. Presumably the present United States Employment Service could serve this purpose with modifications or refinements.

4. An orderly integration of both returning servicemen and war workers into civilian peacetime production. Mr. Green was of the opinion that the rate of demobilization of the armed services should have some relation to the rate of employability of those men into production.

5. A retraining and re-employment program along the lines recommended in the Baruch Report and implemented by executive order in the appointment of Brig. Gen. Hines as retraining and re-employment Director. Mr. Green emphasized the need of having a trained labor force.

6. Curbs on monopoly and aids to new and small business particularly as related to the disposal of surplus war property.

Jobs at Good Wages

7. The fullest possible employment commensurate with an expanding economy. Mr. Green particularly emphasized the need to keep the purchasing power of labor up by full employment and good wages to support full production.

8. Establishment of a central agency to set over-all policy. In New York last week the A. F. of L. had recommended an office of reconstruction with a representative board of directors to handle this problem, Mr. Green said.

9. Speed in acceptance of rules governing this reconversion period.

Mr. Green emphasized the economic significance that a return to peace would mean, not only in the rise in unemployment, but also in a hitherto little discussed matter of the reduction in take-home wages that a return to a regular work week would mean. He estimated that as much as $12,000,000,000 annually would drop out of pay envelopes—and therefore out of purchasing power—by the end to overtime and doubletime. This sudden contraction in the buying market will be of great concern, he felt. And he intimated that in labor's eyes stabilization did not only mean a ceiling on wages, but also a floor.

The Tuba Hath Charms—

Associated Press

—And So Has This Little 'Commander'

John J. Latwas of Wilmerding, Pa., tuba player with the United States Army Band which is entertaining American troops in the Mediterranean thaeter of operations, gives a command performance for an admiring young lady, a little refugee war orphan from France.

Truman Group To Alter View On 'Liberties'

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Members of the Senate's Truman Committee disclosed that the War Department's decision to discontinue the use of Liberty Ships as troop transports may alter the trend of their forthcoming report on these vessels.

Senator Mon Wallgren (D) of Washington, who initiated the inquiry into the cracking of a number of the Liberty Ships, had protested that there was danger involved in their use for the movement of troops and hospitalization cases.

Chairman Harry Truman (D) of Missouri, and Senator Harley Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, applauded the War Department's decision, made public by Major Gen. Charles P. Gross, Commander of the Transportation Corps, before a House committee last week.

Sources within the Committee pointed out that the inquiry into the performance of 1,900 Liberty Ships, developed that cracks had occurred in a comparatively small percentage of the cases and that design improvements, strengthening of hulls, and a change in welding sequences had resulted in the elimination of many causes of fractures.

They said the Committee would renew its insistence that because of the slowness of the Liberty, that the War Shipping Administration concentrate on the larger, faster, Victory Ship wherever possible.

As a cargo ship, Senator Truman told reporters, the Liberty contributed a major share in the winning of the battle of supplies.

WPB and Motorcar Industry Discuss Postwar Production

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—The automobile industry's first conference on reconversion with the rulers of war production, starting today, finds the motormakers disagreeing among themselves on one major issue and with Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board head, on another.

Virtually to a man, the industry's leaders will enter the two-day session convinced that all companies should start making passenger cars simultaneously when the barrier finally is lifted, so that no one company will beat the others into the big postwar market.

Mr. Nelson, who will conduct the planning session of 18 top-flight executives, has said this is a "physical impossibility," because some companies are deeper in war work than others and some contracts will be canceled ahead of others.

Within the industry, the split is between the big firms and the smaller ones. The larger companies want unrestricted production from the start, according to reports from Detroit. The smaller companies believe the WPA should regulate production in the early months so that each producer makes about the same proportion of the total output as he made before the whole industry went to war 26 months ago.

The plan that is finally worked out by the industry—perhaps long after the parley closes—will be scrutinized by Mr. Nelson's new "Advisory Committee on Civilian Policy" before the WPB sets the final reconversion pattern.

Automobile manufacturers confidently expect to be granted an early start on re-tooling for peacetime cars even though the tools so acquired must be laid on the shelf until victory is in sight. The proposal has been made that the industry start placing orders for tools soon, thereby getting set for a quick transition and at the same time helping the machine tool industry meet a rapidly declining demand for its products.

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I. L. O. to Act on World Trade

Continued from Page 1

conference of the I. L. O. since 1939. The Governing Body is the I. L. O.'s Executive Committee, deals with administration, and chooses the subjects which the conference considers. Working out of details for industrial committees comes within its province rather than that of the conference.

Sizable Budget Planned

Ordinarily the Governing Body consists of 16 representatives of government, eight of employers, and eight of workers. Of the 16 government seats eight are reserved for the eight states of chief industrial importance.

Mr. Goodrich, who is Professor of Economics at Columbia University, New York, has served as Chairman of the Governing Body since 1939. He was first appointed by the United States Government as its permanent I. L. O. representative in 1926, and spent three years at Geneva, Switzerland, former seat of the I. L. O., which relocated in Montreal in 1940 because of the war.

Raising of funds for the enlarged program of activities which the international labor conference is expected to lay out will come before the Governing Body, Mr. Goodrich indicated. Making of the budget, which ran this year something over $2,000,000, is one of the Governing Body's main functions.

It will also discuss the relationship of I. L. O. finance and the finance of the League of Nations. There is much sentiment within the I. L. O. for making it independent of the League in collecting its contributions from participating governments.

Maritime Standards

In addition, the Governing Body may propose the holding of a joint maritime commission meeting in September of this year to consider what advances in maritime standards should be made at the end of the war.

"No previous international labor conference has been faced with as great problems as this," Mr. Goodrich added of the conference beginning here Thursday, which is scheduled to run three weeks. "This year brings the most important opportunity in the handling of international labor questions since the I. L. O. constitution was adopted in 1919.

"As compared to the regular conferences meeting in Geneva before the war, these used to do good practical work in the labor field, which was largely technical. Generally the range of subjects covered was rather small.

"This conference is dealing with the broadest questions of social policy and of labor policy in relation to the peace aims, so that it has great political interest.

"At the same time it will deal with technical labor questions. Obviously it has much more work to do than usual.

"The conference should play a very important part in making it clear what the United Nations mean by the fifth point in the Atlantic Charter.

[Point Five says: "They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security."]

"It begins the process of supplying the peace settlement. While it is pretty early to predict what the peace settlement will look like, this conference is definitely intended as part of the preparation."

The meeting of the governing body which was originally set for today was postponed until tomorrow morning because of delay in the arrival of the ship bringing the British delegation and various members from Poland, India, Luxembourg, Belgium, and Norway.

Thirty Called To Trial For Conspiracy

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Twenty-eight men and two women were called to trial in Federal District Court today on charges of conspiracy to aid in setting up a National Socialist form of government here in violation of the peacetime Sedition Act.

As the case opened, defense counsel asked that Attorney General Francis Biddle and Federal Bureau of Investigation Director J. Edgar Hoover be required to produce all reports on any investigations made of potential jurors.

Selection of the jury, Justice Department attorneys estimate, will require at least two days.

The 30 defendants are charged in an indictment returned last January with having conspired together and with officials of the German Reich and leaders and members of the Nazi Party in the United States, Germany and elsewhere, with the intent to interfere with, impair and influence the morale and discipline of the military and naval forces of the United States.

Conviction carries a maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment and a $10,000 fine.

Defendants include Gerard Wilhelm Kunze of New York, said by the Justice Department to be the leader of the German-American Bund after 1939. He was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for espionage at Hartford, Conn., in August, 1942, and to five years for counseling evasion of the Selective Service Act at New York on Oct. 20, 1942.

Idaho Delegates Free

MOSCOW, Idaho, April 17 (AP)—Idaho's Republicans named a slate of 11 National Convention delegates April 15 and left undecided the question of declaring for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for the presidential nomination. A resolution offered from the floor and adopted unanimously placed the national delegation under unit rule.

Brazilian Tires Exceed 5000 Tons

SAO PAULO, Brazil (AP)—São Paulo's rubber factories turned out more than 5,000 tons of manufactured automobile tires and tubes last year.

From beginning to end it was a Brazilian job—although some of the plants such as Goodyear and Firestone are United States-owned—starting with the hevea rubber tapped by native seringueiros in the Amazon wilderness and Brazilian cotton, down to the workmen who produced the tough military and passenger car tires.

A statistical breakdown shows 2,627 tons, or 50.5 per cent, of the exported 5,201 tons going to the United States, with remaining shipments ranging from 806 tons for Colombia to 8 tons for Argentina—and a shipment of a ton and one half divided between British and Dutch Guiana.

Marines Nursemaids To Japanese Children

AN ADVANCED U. S. BASE IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, April 12. Delayed. (AP) — Tough, bearded American Marines played nursemaid to two Japanese children who were removed from Ebon atoll following the recent United States occupation.

The Leathernecks fed condensed milk in slow spoon process to one of the children, a 10-months old girl, and washied diapers in the only place available, which was the ship's officers' wardroom.

The baby girl and her three-year-old brother received tender care from the Marines after their parents probably were killed during Japanese resistance to the American occupation. Two Marines were killed and eight wounded in this action.

The Leathernecks were happy to turn the nursemaid job over to a Japanese woman who was taken prisoner at Ebon.

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The Home Forum

Lightening the Burden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In one of his favorite stories Abraham Lincoln tells of a boy who was seen carrying his younger brother up a steep hill. Observing the effort the older boy was making, an adult called to him, "Isn't that a pretty heavy burden for you, son?" The boy replied, "It's not a burden, sir; it's my brother."

How true it is that love makes burdens light! Indeed, real love effaces all sense of burden. Great love is needed to lighten the burdens of a troubled world. Genuine, unfaltering, compassionate love is needed: love that is the reflection and expression of divine Love, Life, and Truth; that lifts thought above the mortal belief of man as sick, suffering, dying, in danger, and points to the perfect man, forever held in the loving embrace of his Father-Mother God.

Freedom from all that shackles and enslaves must come through spiritual understanding of God and through the conscious reflection of divine Love in daily life. All men desire liberty—freedom from limitation of every kind. But too many still look to a material source for freedom instead of seeking liberation through the knowledge of God.

* * *

Divine Love does not place burdens on man, for Love is always Love, conscious of no opposite quality. A human parent would not deliberately place burdens of illness, suffering, and lack on his children; much less are such burdens imposed by our heavenly Father. His idea, man, is good, expressing health, happiness, abundance, assurance, and peace. Freedom from every sense of burden can be gained here and now as the wholly spiritual nature of God and man, Father and son, is understood. God is the only cause, and man and the universe are spiritual, like Him.

It is encouraging to note that in these difficult days great numbers of people are actuated by the desire to lift the burdens of others and to make the way brighter for them. On every side we hear of loving ministration and of the giving of spiritual comfort. These outward indications of pure affection for our brother man are noteworthy signs of the times. This desire to be of service constitutes a great power for good and should be strengthened by enlightened prayer. Of prayer that is effective and fruitful Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 1), "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love."

* * *

Christ Jesus emphasized two great commandments (Luke 10:27): "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbour as thyself." Obedience to these commandments is true prayer. Truly to love God we must know Him; and truly to love our brother man, we must know him as he really is in God's sight. We learn to love God and man proportionably as we know God as divine Mind and man as His idea.

True prayer lifts burdens by showing that man, God's idea, is harmonious, pure, and free; that he has never left his Father's house, the consciousness of divine Love. In whatever part of the globe those dear to us may be, we can know in our prayers that they are dwelling with God. Each one has his place in the divine plan, and neither change nor chance can rob anyone of his place. Even those whose dear ones have paid the supreme earthly sacrifice can find comfort in the assurance that man is one with God, and that Life is not touched by death. Everlasting Life is the eternal fact.

* * *

Marvelous protection has come in many instances to those who have caught a glimpse, through Christian Science, of the glorious status of man as one with God. Love always sees one's fellow man as God's child, upright and free, not bound by the illusion of life in matter, and not subject to danger or limitation. We are all God's children, one with divine Love. In Mrs. Eddy's words (Science and Health, p. 361), "As a drop of water is one with the ocean, a ray of light one with the sun, even so God and man, Father and son, are one in being."

Material sense claims insistently that man is separate from God; that he is sick, lonely, and in danger. It even appears to make good its claims, for nation fights nation and race belittles race. All these claims of evil, however, should serve only to challenge us to more consecrated prayer for all mankind. It is not enough to pray once a day or even once an hour. Our lives must be a continuous prayer. Our words and acts must be so permeated with the assurance of divine Love's presence and power that the whole world will feel the healing effect. Great problems of war and peace await solution. These problems must be solved through the understanding of infinite Love dispelling the belief of hatred, fear, and destruction. This is truly lifting the burden.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Through Fog

Night fades,
Full dark withdrawn,
But cold fog shades
The dawn
And half persuades
Of winter edge
Not passed.

But now at last
From lawn, from hedge,
From wood-side ledge,
The robins sing;

And, like clear ring
Of fog-veiled harbor bells,
Song-signal tells
Safe anchorage in spring.

BENJAMIN STURGIS PRAY

THE ACTUAL SCIENCE OF PRAYER

That prayer—for safety, health, usefulness, success, happy relationships, satisfaction, or any other legitimate condition or thing—can be a scientific as well as a religious experience, and therefore unfailing in its results, is clearly shown in Christian Science.

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The Two Diomedes

THE VILLAGE on Little Diomede looks, at first glance, like a medieval town. It has streets paved with cobblestones, complete with gutters for the water to drain off. Unlike most Eskimo dwellings, which are of earth over a wooden frame, these houses are, in the main, built of rocks held together with clay. Bits of precious driftwood are also used when they can be found. The roofs are of walrus skins.

In 1936 about 137 people dwelt on Little Diomede, most of them Eskimos, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs school had thirty-nine pupils.

On Little Diomede a picture of Abraham Lincoln adorns the schoolhouse wall, while across the strait on Big Diomede a picture of Karl Marx occupies the same position in the Russian schoolhouse. Once a week movies are shown on both islands, Hollywood productions on the little island, and a Lenfilm Picture, straight from Leningrad, on the bigger island. First the islanders see one, then across the strait they go to view the other. One wonders what they get from the mixture!

Big Diomede has one of the many scientific stations that the Soviets have scattered throughout their Arctic territories, mainland and islands. . . . As with typical Soviet Arctic stations, the one on Big Diomede pays most attention to the gathering of weather information, so important to fliers, and of ice information, no less valuable to ships. They also carry on studies in various other sciences, like botany, zoology and magnetism. The weather information from the Soviet stations, sent out daily by radio, is of considerable value in forecasting the weather of Alaska and of the western parts of Canada and the United States.

On Little Diomede weather observations were being taken in 1940 by the school teacher.

The Eskimos on both islands live chiefly by sealing and walrusing, and are among the best sea hunters and sailors that the Eskimos have produced anywhere. Compared to the rest of their people, they are good as carvers of walrus ivory and they excel in other primitive arts.—From "Here Is Alaska," by EVELYN STEFANSSON. (New York: Scribner.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A COLLECTIVE FARM WOMAN OF KIRGHIZ: *A Photograph by M. Alpert*

KIRGHIZTAN IS AN autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, lying southeast of Kazakstan. It has about one million inhabitants who are of different racial origin, including the Kirghiz, Uzbecks, Kazaks, and Russians. The Kirghiz are closely related to the Kazaks, their languages having much in common. But there is a greater literacy among the citizens of Kirghiztan. Three-tenths of a per cent of the women were literate before the present war. This worker looks as though she might well be a member of that small enlightened group.

ОБЛЕГЧЕНИЕ БРЕМЕНИ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки

В одном из своих любимых рассказов Авраам Линкольн говорит о мальчике, которого видели несущим своего младшего брата на крутой холм. Видя с какими усилиями это делал старший мальчик, один взрослый человек сказал ему: "Не тяжело ли это бремя для тебя, сынок?" Мальчик ответил: "Это не бремя, сударь, это мой брат".

Как это верно, что любовь делает бремя легким. Во истину, действительная любовь уничтожает всякое чувствование бремени. Великая любовь требуется для того, чтобы облегчить бремя взволнованного мира. Нужна подлинная, твердая, сострадательная любовь, любовь, которая является отражением и выражением божественной Любви, Жизни и Истины; любовь, которая возносит мысль над смертным верованием в человека как болеющего, страдающего, умирающего и находящегося в опасности, и указывает на совершенного человека, навсегда заключенного в полные любви объятия его Отца-Матери Бога.

Освобождение от всего, что сковывает и порабощает, должно придти путем духовного понимания Бога и путем сознательного отражения божественной Любви в повседневной жизни. Все люди жаждут свободы—свободы от ограничений всякого рода. Однако, слишком многие из них все еще обращаются к материальному источнику свободы вместо того, чтобы искать освобождения путем познания Бога.

* * *

Божественная Любовь не налагает бремени на человека, ибо Любовь всегда остается Любовью и не знает противоположных свойств. Даже люди-родители умышленно не возложили бы бремени болезни, страдания и недостатка на своих детей; тем более подобное бремя не налагается нашим небесным Отцом. Его идея, человек, добр и выражает здоровье, счастье, изобилие, уверенность и мир. Освобождение от всякого чувствования бремени может быть достигнуто здесь и ныне, коль скоро будет понята всецело духовная природа Бога и человека, Отца и сына. Бог есть единственная причина, и человек и вселенная духовны, подобно Ему.

Как утешительно замечать, что в настоящее тяжелое время большое количество людей побуждается желанием снять бремя с других и сделать путь их более светлым. Со всех сторон мы слышим о полном любви служении и об оказании духовной помощи. Эти внешние указания на чистую любовь к ближнему являются достойными внимания признаками настоящих времен. Это желание быть полезным составляет большую силу на стороне добра, и его следует укреплять просвещенной молитвой. Относительно действительной и плодотворной молитвы Мэри Бэкер Эдди пишет следующее в книге "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 1): "Молитва, которая исправляет грешника и исцеляет больного, есть безусловная вера в то, что Бог все может,—духовное понимание Его, лишенная себялюбия любовь".

* * *

Христос Иисус подчеркивал две великие заповеди (от Луки 10:27): "Возлюби Господа Бога твоего всем сердцем твоим, и всею душою твоею, и всею крепостью твоею, и всем разумением твоим, и ближнего твоего, как самого себя". Повиновение этим двум заповедям является истинной молитвой. Чтобы истинно любить Бога, мы должны знать Его; и чтобы истинно любить ближнего, мы должны знать его таким, каков он есть в действительности в глазах Бога. Мы научаемся любить Бога и человека соразмерно с тем, как мы познаем Бога, как божественный Разум и человека, как Его идею.

Истинная молитва снимает бремя тем, что указывает на то, что человек, идея Бога, гармоничен, чист и свободен, что он никогда не покидал дома Отца своего, сознания божественной Любви. В какой бы части земного шара ни находились наши близкие, мы, в своих молитвах, можем знать, что они пребывают с Богом. Каждый из нас имеет свое место в божественном плане, и ни перемена, ни случай не могут лишить никого этого места. Даже те, чьи близкие принесли величайшую земную жертву, могут обрести утешение в уверенности, что человек един с Богом и что Жизнь не соприкасается со смертью. Бессмертная Жизнь есть вечный факт.

* * *

Чудесная защита была явлена во многих случаях тем, которые узрели путем Христианской Науки проблеск славного состояния человека, как единого с Богом. Любовь всегда видит ближнего своего как чадо Божье, правдивое и свободное, не связанное иллюзией жизни в материи и не подверженное опасности или ограничениям. Все мы Божьи дети, единые с божественной Любовью. Говоря словами Мэри Бэкер Эдди (Science and Health, стр. 361), "Как капля воды составляет одно с океаном, луч света одно с солнцем, так и Бог и человек, Отец и сын составляют одно в бытии".

Материальное чувство настойчиво претендует, что человек отделен от Бога; что он болен, одинок и в опасности. Нам даже кажется, что оно право в своих притязаниях, ибо один народ нападает на другой и одна раса умаляет другую. Все эти притязания ала, однако, должны бы только послужить к тому, чтобы призвать нас к более благоговейной молитве за человечество. Недостаточно молиться раз в день или даже раз в час. Жизнь наша должна быть непрестанной молитвой. Наши слова и поступки должны быть настолько проникнутыми уверенностью в присутствии и могуществе божественной Любви, чтобы весь мир почувствовал их целебное действие. Великие проблемы войны и мира ждут разрешения. Эти проблемы должны быть разрешены путем понимания бесконечной Любви, которое развеет верования в ненависть, страх и разрушение. Это во истину значит—снять бремя.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

A Russian Composer of Wit

SERGEI PROKOFIEV is probably the only composer of our time who is almost consistently amusing and a significant modern figure as well. Many contemporary composers have tried their hand at satire or burlesque, and some have written effective and lasting music. But no one has stuck so close to satire, and added so much to it in the field of music as has Prokofiev. His work is entertaining; it is uncompromisingly witty; but it has substance. There is nothing trivial about it.

There is his Second Violin Concerto, perhaps the most agreeable piece in that form that has appeared in this century. But the charm doesn't wear off, for it is securely wed to a deeply felt tenderness. Prokofiev has an inexhaustible wealth of melody—fresh, clearly original. His music sounds like that of no other composer. As for his wit, it is constantly marked by strokes of imagination. For example, the Second Violin Concerto opens with a rather long melodic arc by the soloist alone. When the orchestra enters, it is as if from another world. The entrance is in a key unbelievably remote, yet thoroughly convincing. It could be compared to the mystification one feels on first hearing a ventriloquist. Only a composer of great and enduring ability can work such a wonder as this orchestral entrance.

* * *

Another of Prokofiev's major virtues is his power to spin fascinating designs. His instinct for design is as marked as Chopin's. The Third Piano Concerto is full to overflowing with these seemingly effortless intricate decorations. I have seen French tapestries of the Middle Ages, displaying in every inch similar wealths of decoration, Persian miniatures usually abound in inspired and copious detail. In Prokofiev's work, this gift of arabesque has always an emotional bias giving it musical validity. I know of only one contemporary poet who has this same instinct for arabesque of substantial character: Marianne Moore. Here is a passage from her poem "Walking-sticks and Paper-weights and Water Marks":

> Postmark behests are clearer than
> the water marks beneath—than ox, swan,
> crane, or dolphin,
> than eastern, open, jewelled, Spanish, Umbrian
> crown,—as symbols of endurance.

This is a poetry in which the most prominent quality is design, pattern. But it would be a grievous thing to miss the emotional drive which makes the passage convincing, if one re-reads it attentively and often. Every item is genuine: the ox, the swan, the crane and the rest; nothing is present simply for convenience. The genuineness of the watermarks gives the passage a common substance.

* * *

So, in Prokofiev's music, the decorative elements have a comparable substance in harmony, melody, and rhythm. There is no irresponsible pattern-making.

The object of Prokofiev's satire, it may be added, is the Romantic music of the late nineteenth century. He loves to parody sentimentality, oversweetness; and, as he is an artist of unmistakable honest feeling, his parody strikes home. He is constantly playing tricks, and taking in the unsuspecting. The lush beauty that may seem quite innocent is invariably underlaid with sarcasm; though the sarcasm lacks all elements of cruelty.

Taken all round, Prokofiev is one of the pleasantest composers now writing. He is probably the most entertaining musician since Haydn, though Haydn lacked sarcasm completely. And Haydn was one of the greatest masters of form, while form is Prokofiev's weakest point. Both composers, however, remind us that it is possible to be amusing and great at the same time.

E. S.

Listen, the Bell

Sound falls through the dark—
Listen, the bell!
Deep-toned, amphoric,
The notes crowd on the air and scatter about
the city;
Sound falls in vibrant circles that spread
and interlink and overlap,
Ever moving outward:
Who shall tell whither—
How far?

DOLORES CAIRNS

We Give Burma More Than a Passing Glance

FORTY YEARS AGO India was a traveler's Mecca, but relatively few thought Burma worth more than a glance. They would sail from Calcutta to Rangoon, look at the great pagoda, rush up to Mandalay and see the sights of the city, interesting enough to be sure, and then call it a day and move on. We decided to do a little differently.

We crossed from Calcutta to Mandalay and found something which I have never forgotten and which really whetted our appetites for more. This was not Shwe-Dagon, astounding as that great temple is, but rather a row of big trees of *Amherstia nobilis* encircling the lake in the city park. Amherstia is certainly the A number 1 flowering tree of the whole world and this is its homeland. The individual blossoms look like tiny hummingbirds each mounted on a slender wire and all tied into a long dropping cord, so that the dozen or more little birdlike flowers stick out quite evenly in all directions. The individual blooms are scarlet with big blobs of gold symmetrically placed and as sharply defined as if each one were hand-painted. The foliage of the tree, especially the new shoots, is delicately tinted, and with the leaves makes up a combination of color and form which is superb. After driving out repeatedly to look at the Amherstias, we decided to postpone our trip to Java, where we had a real job to do, in order to see a little more of this fascinating country. For the more we heard of it the more we wanted to see. . . .

Comfortable and reasonably rapid express steamers carried the mails from Mandalay to the head of navigation on the Irrawaddy, and on these most of the few visitors desiring to take the trip usually traveled. We, however, to our great good fortune, found that the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company was planning to send a bazaar boat up the river in a few days and that this would offer a comfortable and leisurely way to see this long stretch of water. . . .

The boat on which we traveled was like a gigantic pumpkin seed with a great stern wheel. She had a fine upper deck giving forward, an airy dining room and quite comfortable cabins, with the beds well screened. She was built to draw very little water because the river is shallow and the bars shift constantly. Lashed alongside was an even larger flatboat or scow, roofed over but with open sides. On this great barge space was rented out to merchants who sold almost everything. This meant that we traveled slowly, did not run at night, and tied up at innumerable little villages where the people on shore would come piling down to bargain and chaffer with the merchants on board the flat. We had time for many pleasant walks in the woods, for opportunities to observe birds and animals, and even the chance to do a little collecting. . . .

We stopped in many strange little towns. I remember particularly Mingoon, where there is the largest hanging bell in the world. (The great bell in Moscow is a little larger but has a chunk knocked out of it and it is set down on the pavement in the city.) The great bell at Mingoon is about two feet clear of the ground and as you creep under it and look up twelve feet or more into the beautiful polished inner surface, you can but wonder what would happen if it dropped while you were inside.—From "Naturalist at Large," by THOMAS BARBOUR. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

A Garden for Williams College

SPRING IS OPENING. The last snow-drift on the towering peaks above us, has melted away, and the breezes blow mildly and warmly over the valley. The Horticultural Society, which embraces nearly every student in college, have divided their summer's task among them. A share in the cultivation of a beautiful flower-bed has fallen to my lot. Many improvements in the college grounds are to be made this summer. What a blessing is a large and luxuriant flower-garden. . . . It is not easy to suppress a degree of enthusiasm, when we reflect on the advantages of gardening with respect to virtuous education. In the beginning of life, the deepest impressions are made, and it is a sad truth, that the young student, familiarized to the dirtiness and disorder of many colleges, pent within narrow bounds in populous cities, is rendered in a measure insensible to the elegant beauties of art and nature. Is there no man of fortune sufficiently patriotic to think of reforming this evil? It seems to me far from an exaggeration, that good professors are not more essential to a college, than a spacious garden sweetly ornamented, but without anything glaring or fantastic, so as upon the whole to inspire our youth with a taste, no less for simplicity than for elegance. In that respect, Williams College may justly be deemed a model.—From the diary of a Freshman at Williams College, in 1847, in "Sketches of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., 1847."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1944

Rebuilding of European Culture Put on Way by 'Intellectual UNRRA'

Hoover Tried to Promote Immunity for Food Ships

State Department discloses that former President sought to have such vessels put in same category as floating hospitals—Hemisphere bases studied in 1929 meeting with British Prime Minister.

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—In an effort to prevent future wars and to ease civilian hardships if war came anyway, former President Hoover attempted in 1929 to promote an international agreement granting food ships the same immunity accorded hospital ships.

The State Department revealed today that Mr. Hoover put forward his suggestion at a meeting with British Premier Ramsay MacDonald at Rapidan, Va., in October, 1929.

Mr. MacDonald's uneasiness at this proposal, and his refusal to agree that neither country should build naval, military or air bases in the other's hemisphere, were set forth in the last two of three volumes of diplomatic documents for 1929 published by the State Department.

Mr. Hoover said in New York last night that the hemispheric base proposal was a side issue of his meeting with the Prime Minister.

"The purpose of the conference was settlement of the principal terms of the naval limitations conference to take place in London later," Mr. Hoover said, adding that the "purpose was accomplished."

Regular 15-Year Issue

The first State Department book came out last December. The Department regularly issues its secret telegrams and memoranda after 15 years.

The pledge that Britain would not increase fortification of its bases or build new ones in this hemisphere, and that the United States should undertake the same commitment for the eastern half of the world was to be put into a treaty, according to the documents, after England had consulted with the Dominions.

But Mr. MacDonald changed his mind after leaving the Rapidan and the treaty never came off.

In their conference, Mr. Hoover and Premier MacDonald agreed that the United States and Britain should maintain naval parity, but the book shows that Japan's insistence on maintaining a strong Navy continually put stumbling-blocks in the way of the other nations' desires for agreement.

Apparently Mr. Hoover's suggestion to secure international protection for food ships did not get far. He wrote then that "the time has come for the world to . . . agree that the starvation of civilian populations should not be included in the weapons of war, and that a definite organization for the protection of food movements in time of war would constitute the most important contribution to the rights of parties whether neutrals or belligerents, as well as a lessening of the pressure for naval strength."

Now for Feeding Conquered

He is now an advocate of sending food to the conquered nations of Europe through the Allied blockade, and has espoused such plans before congressional committees.

The two volumes disclose that antiwar talks were one of the prime diplomatic activities in 1929, but they also show that in that same year, Japan was hedging away from such commitments and keeping a toe in the door that opened to Pearl Harbor.

When the Kellogg Pact was up for Japanese ratification, it was argued that a phrase committing nations to renounce war "in the name of their respective peoples" was against the Japanese Constitution, which gives supreme power to the Emperor.

"It is only in a democratic or republican country that such rights rest with the people," one Japanese argued. And the treaty was finally accepted with the declaration that the provision "is understood to be inapplicable so far as Japan is concerned."

The Japanese explanation of why American warships could not visit most of the mandated Marshall Islands is also revealed.

Among the ports to which the ships were refused entrance were Kwajalein, Maleolap and Wotje, because, the Japanese said, they might frighten the natives. Now, 15 years later, American sailors and aviators are making the acquaintance of those natives.

U. S. Discloses Diplomatic War Against Liquor

State Department tells of problems in 1929 when it asked Canada to help enforce prohibition.

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Details of diplomatic controversies which plagued relations between the United States and Canada over enforcement of prohibition in the United States were aired yesterday in 1929 documents released by the State Department.

The United States was anxious to have Canada refuse to clear exports of liquor to this country, the papers disclose, and it was taken up in Ottawa when British prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald visited there in October, 1929.

Canada previously had offered to allow American agents to watch for any export declarations on its side of the border and immediately inform United States patrols, but that solution was turned down. The United States said that only a Canadian prohibition on shipments of beverage alcohol to this country could break the smugglers.

Canada Offered Help

The Canadian Minister of Washington, Vincent Masey, wrote the Secretary of State that Canada was willing to help as best it could.

He had some comment, however, on prohibition, which never applied to embassies and legations in Washington because they are considered foreign soil.

"The adoption by the United States," he wrote, "of a policy of national prohibition . . . differing materially from the policies in regard to control of the liquor traffic which were in force in the majority of countries inevitably foreshadowed international difficulties through the likelihood of smuggling operations on a large scale."

One of the thorniest cases involved the sinking of the schooner I'm Alone by a United States Coast Guard cutter on the high seas.

Case of I'm Alone

The schooner had long been in the rumrunning trade and the American cutter chased it for two days and two nights and finally sank it. The United States and Canada could not agree who was at fault, the documents show, and the case was finally submitted to arbitration.

The books also disclose that Canada proposed a general fisheries agreement with this country in 1929, but that the idea was scotched here.

The State Department's reply was that agreements on separate phases of the fisheries question, such as the one on halibut and another on sockeye salmon, "have demonstrated the efficacy" of treating the problems as they came up.

Koreans Forced to Labor for Japanese

Harbor Construction at Rashin, North Korea

In addition to work such as harbor building in Korea itself, Korean laborers have been forced to raise food in Manchuria and dig coal in Japan.

Reports of rioting come from several sections in Korea, where students have been stirred up by continued oppressions.

Korean Resistance to Japanese Rising

By Selden Menefee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

First official Japanese admission of weakness in Korea has been disclosed by the Office of War Information, which reports that Governor-General Kuniaki Koiso had told his administrative aides, "there are signs in some sections that the spirit of the people is shrinking."

Governor Koiso further admitted that the Japanese "administrative efficiency . . . has not achieved its expected result yet. . . . The tendency of the people cannot be said to be in a safe state. The cause for such a prevailing condition is the enforcement of mere formality in the small details of the administration without kindness and understanding.

". . . . There are some places where I cannot say that the people of Chosen (Korea) are devoting their fullest effort happily to their respective works. . . . In any nation the morale of the people tends to be reduced when a war is prolonged. There is a tendency for the people to make slips in their morale. . . . There should be no incidents which cause disunity of the people's morale. . . . The people of Chosen must keep pace with the people of our nation."

Coming from Governor Koiso, who has the same sort of reputation as Heinrich Himmler has in Germany, this is indeed a confession of failure in the present period of the repressive policy followed by the Japanese for 40 years to keep the Koreans in check. All previous Japanese statements about Korea have used phrases as "the burning desire of the Koreans to help win the greater East Asia war."

The Koiso statement lent credence to a report of the Chinese Telegraphic Service in Chungking, carried by Reuters on April 12, which stated that rioting had broken out in several sections of Korea. In one place several hundred students were reported to have attacked a police headquarters, broken into a food warehouse, and distributed extra rations to the people. At Pinkyang 500 students were said to have petitioned Tokyo for Korean independence.

Two things were credited for Far Eastern experts for the rise in Korean resistance to the Japanese:

1. Word of the Cairo conference decisions and subsequent statements by the Chungking Government promising Korea independence have undoubtedly trickled through to the Korean people.

2. Probably more important still, the Japanese have intensified their exploitation of Korea in recent months. Importation of rice from Korea and China has been increased since the shipping shortage forced the discontinuance of food shipments from the "southern regions."

Korean laborers have been pressed into service raising food for the Japanese in Manchuria and digging coal in Japan. Conscription of Koreans into the Japanese Army was also started recently, in addition to unarmed Koreans already forced to serve in the Army Labor Corps.

Following Governor Koiso's statement, Chief Tanaka of the Korean General Affairs Bureau outlined a new policy for local government chiefs which stressed improvement of the food situation, increased war production, more educational training, strengthening of Korean defenses, and a "more efficient peace-and-order (police) system."

As the first step in the new attempt to bring Korea into line, it was announced that on April 14 300 persons assembled in Keijo (Seoul) to sponsor "a rally to bolster the spirit for extraordinary increase of production for crushing the United States and Britain. During the rally a resolution to increase production will be adopted, thus pledging an increase in production," as Seoul Radio quaintly put it.

Portuguese Timor: Settlement on Way?

Recorded by CBS

London, April 17

The Portuguese Government recently "broadcast a statement about its colony of Timor seized by the Japanese in 1942," the British Radio said.

"The statement says that after negotiating with the Japanese Government, a Portuguese officer is on his way to Timor," BBC continued. "He is to inquire into events there since the Japanese occupation. It added that the Portuguese Government has been demanding this investigation for a long time, to open the way for a settlement of the incident caused by the violation of Portuguese territory."

Solid Foundations Laid By Exploratory Study

American delegation joins in London conferences on how to put European schooling and adult learning on their feet again—Replacement of books and apparatus on must list.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 17—A new phase in the tremendous task of rebuilding Europe's education and culture has been opened here through steps toward a kind of "intellectual UNRRA."

In London for this purpose is a strong American delegation headed by Representative J. William Fulbright (D) of Arkansas, which is meeting educational experts of the British and other Allied Governments who last week had already carried out extensive exploratory work into how European schooling and adult learning can be put on their feet again.

The primary aim of the current meetings is the formation of a United Nations educational rehabilitation organization.

Experts of Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Norway have been planning how to rebuild the educational institutions of countries devastated by the Germans—how to provide books and equipment which have been destroyed.

Wider Exchange of Students

More than that, they have been looking further ahead to building up a system of international cooperation in education and culture, combined with large-scale interchange of students, far surpassing that which existed before this war.

It is hoped that the joint effort which will be needed by all countries to repair the ravages of war will provide an unequaled opportunity for nations to get to know each other and understand each other better through fields of education. There will be more of a common stake in each other's educational affairs.

But the investigation of problems ahead of the would-be collaborators in education only stresses the magnitude of the task. Here in Britain there has just been passed the biggest educational reform bill ever attempted. Present conferences of teachers have been expressing their views on this bill. While comment is generally favorable there has been some criticism.

Stress Put on Speed

Why can't reform be still speedier, still more sweeping, some teachers ask. Others gave an answer to themselves. Some 25,000 teachers are in the fighting forces. More than 100,000 new teachers need to be trained.

German bombs have destroyed or damaged considerably more than a thousand of the schools in Britain. Book production has been curtailed by the paper shortage.

But those troubles are magnified countless times in Nazi-ravaged Europe.

In examining Britain's educational reform British teachers have been finding all sorts of new snags and queries about the size of classes, payment of teachers, discrimination between sexes in the teaching profession, about private schools and examinations. So much so that one national newspaper today wittily headlines the story of the teachers' conferences as follows:

"Teachers meet and multiply their divisions."

Interest in America

That is the story of the war's effect on education in Britain, untouched by the invading barbarism. In Europe, education has been through four years of oblivion and unbelievable disruption, requiring stout hearts for the task of rebuilding.

But the American delegation here now has brought some encouraging news from the nation to which so many continental people look for help.

One delegate, Miss Mildred Thompson, Dean of Vassar, has told of the deep interest back home, especially among American university folk, in the cultural and educational rehabilitation of Europe. She says many Americans are eager to come over to help and are looking to early re-establishment of student interchanges.

Cautious on Co-operation

Mr. Fulbright has been cautious in his assessment of Mr. Wendell Willkie's withdrawal as a presidential candidate and its implications for American postwar participation in Europe.

He says he is reluctant to accept the present political trend in the United States as isolationism. He contends that American hearts are in the right place, but many of them are frightened of international co-operation because they are inexperienced in it.

Mr. Fulbright sees a solution in a bold leadership from whichever party wins power. In this connection he specially welcomes the latest speech of Secretary of State Cordell Hull as the best example of the kind of leadership that will guide and encourage the American people to play a maximum part in European postwar reconstruction—not only physical and economic reconstruction, but also intellectual, moral, and spiritual reconstruction.

Bills Seek to Force Change In Supreme Court Procedure

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Seven different bills designed to alter Supreme Court procedure in handling cases—chiefly with the intent of speeding consideration—are pending before the Senate and House judiciary committees.

One of the measures, offered by Representative Frank B. Welchel (D) of Georgia, and backed by several bar associations, would require the agreement of seven of the nine Justices before a prior ruling could be reversed.

"This recent trend toward switching decisions is shaking the very foundations of jurisprudence," Mr. Whelchel declared. "Something must be done to stop it."

He added he "certainly agreed" with Associate Justice Owen D. Roberts, who commented when the court overruled itself recently on the rights of Negroes to participate in Democratic primaries, that such reversals put court decisions "in the same class with a restricted railway ticket—good for this day and train only."

The bill already reported to the House is one by Representative Zebulon Weaver (D) of North Carolina which would return for Circuit Court of Appeals decision certain equity cases previously sent direct to the higher body. Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, has a similar measure before the Senate.

The bill most discussed publicly is one introduced by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming and Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. Supported by Attorney General Francis Biddle and many other legal officials, it would allow five judges to constitute a quorum, instead of six, as at present.

Representative Ester Kefauver (D) of Tennessee has introduced two proposals, both are aimed at keeping six members as a quorum, but allowing the recall of retired justices to the bench for helping handle cases where too many others are disqualified.

Representative Chauncey W. Reed (R) of Illinois has submitted a similar bill, while Senator Charles O. Andrews (D) of Florida would allow Circuit Court of Appeals judges to be called for emergency service, too.

Press Rebels Against Censor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 17 — Wartime censorship regulations have stirred the rebellion of the press in two countries today.

In Burma, five British war correspondents have protested what they describe as excessive censorship and announced that they will file no more news until restrictions are relaxed.

In Sydney, Australia, four newspapers are accused by censorship authorities of defying regulations and their publication has been suspended. Censorship forbids specific reference to any of the items censored.

The Commonwealth High Court late today granted an interim injunction sought by the Sydney Daily Telegraph to restrain the Government censorship authorities from suspending its publication. A majority of the court ordered the interim injunction and a hearing on a request for a permanent injunction will begin Friday.

The protest of British correspondents in Burma came as grave concern is being expressed here for the first time over the Japanese invasion of India. In an article in the London Reynolds News, Lord Winster stated, "So far the campaigns in Burma have been very disappointing and have seemed a hotchpotch of improvisations. The situation undoubtedly is disquieting."

First intimation of the British writer's stand on present censorship came in a message from a correspondent of the London Daily Mail who informed his paper that a story on which three correspondents had spent five days was "killed for no apparent security reasons. This is happening constantly and conditions are impossible," he said.

The Daily Mail correspondent, together with others in that theater, appealed to their editors to "demand the fullest inquiry into all aspects of public relations, delays and censorship. We have all agreed not to file from this theater until assurance is given from London of an overhaul. Repeated representations here have had no effect."

Mechanical Planter Sets Tree Seedlings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—A mechanical tree planter that may revolutionize reforestation programs in Wisconsin and elsewhere has been perfected by engineers at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

According to F. B. Trenk, State Extension Forester, the contrivance with a crew of three men can plant more than 2,000 seedlings per hour. In speed tests it planted 70 per minute for short periods of time.

About a dozen of the machines have already been made and distributed to county board forestry committees and soil conservation districts for rental or loan to farmers and landowners.

Italian Paper Hails Departure Of Fascist Slang

BARI, Italy, April 17 (AP)—The newspaper La Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno today hailed the demise of "Fascist slang" and the return to the "real Italian language—bound to noble origins and noble traditions."

"To the new generation the new language must sound strange," the newspaper said in an editorial. 'They never heard it. It is the voice of Italian culture and not the breath of a plethoric puppet shouting showy expressions from a balcony."

Steel Mill Opens

BARI, Italy, April 17 (AP)—Molten steel, the first to flow in Southern Italy for the Allied war effort, was poured April 13 in an East Coast plant almost four months from the day British Engineers went to work to get it in shape after a long period of inactivity.

About 1,000 Italian workmen, most of them taken from unskilled jobs and trained especially for steel making, are manning the plant which is expected to supply 50 per cent of the military requirements for some types of steel products, and save an enormous amount of shipping space.

Another mill of approximately the same size is expected to be put into operation soon by American engineers.

Many More Eggs Taken by Army

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—The Army announced April 15 that it is increasing its purchases of fresh eggs for storage purposes this month to help relieve the current surplus of eggs and lighten military requirements later when production is at a lower level.

The Quartermaster Corps said that it has increased by 200,000 cases the amount originally scheduled for procurement during April, for storage.

The total procurement of eggs for April by the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, the War Department reported, including the 200,000 case increase will be 1,162,300 cases.

Freedom of Communications Is Declared Vital to Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—Stressing the need for freedom of international communications as a contributing factor in world peace, Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University, in his annual report to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the University today, sees the day having come "to unite in support of a foreign policy of our government which will insure international freedom of communications."

Included in his report, Dean Ackerman presents four documents by Walter S. Rogers, Director of the Division of Foreign Press-Cable of the Committee on Public Information during the World War, which, he declared, went unheeded at Versailles, but "if heeded now, these beacons will light the course for the press and radio at the next peace conference."

Geographic Boundaries Down

"New scientific developments in aviation and electronics will profoundly affect freedom of the press and radio," the report continues, "because they will be the chief instrumentalities for providing the people with news. Geographic boundaries cannot be barriers to airplanes and electrical waves. Therefore, freedom of international communications is a universal need. In fact, it may be, what many of us hope, a new approach to peace."

Declaring freedom of international communications an international issue, the report stresses that it should be considered publicly at the next peace conference and the sponsor this time should not be an individual as in 1918-1919, but the whole press and radio industries of the United States.

New Media of Education

Scientific developments in aviation and electronics, via the airways and the airwaves, the report continues, will so greatly influence the press, radio, television, facsimilie, and other instrumentalities of communication after this war that they will determine the extent and the content of public education in politics, social and economic relationships, and foreign affairs.

"Most of the developments in the great electrical-research laboratories have military secrets now," Dean Ackerman recalls. "However, members of our faculty have seen television demonstrations and other radio appliances in the field of frequency modulation, so that we are aware of some of the developments in the airwaves which will change again the changing newspaper of today."

The part the airplane plays today in delivery of plastic mats or microfilms, making possible republication in distant cities such as New York, Chicago, and London, the report continues, as well as the delivery of daily newspapers to communities without a full daily news coverage of world events heretofore, is of tremendous importance.

"After this war, the opportunities of the press and radio to serve mankind will be limitless," Dean Ackerman declares. "Science, human abilities and resourcefulness will combine to provide the people with access to powerhouses of knowledge unknown in the history of civilization.

"The power of the press and radio is great. It will be even greater in the postwar world, so that the important problem confronting both peoples and nations is: Shall we have freedom of international communications after this war?"

Toy-Lending Proves Joy-Sharing At Cincinnati Girl-Scout 'Library'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Toy-sharing has become the number one good deed for six Girl-Scout Troops here as they launch a unique project—a toy library which actually lends, free of charge, those indispensables for childhood joy.

Now four-year-old Susie Blue may borrow a gorgeously attired doll, a week at a time, for six weeks and eight-year-old Johnny Jones may ride that tricycle he failed to get these past three Christmasses.

It's joy-sharing with a new meaning. The girls of these Scout troops in various sections of the City ransacked their own attics for dolls, games, wagons, bikes, sleds and other fun treasures. When they exhausted these, they scoured their own neighborhoods for every available or discarded toy. Some troops were then assigned to the task of cleaning the booty. Others took the job of repairs where necessary and one Boy-Scout Troop was enlisted to help in this major task. In fact, the enthusiasm of the work spread so far that a professional painter offered his services for painting toys that needed the professional touch.

The toys ready—the next step was to catalogue and set up the library headquarters. This was done at the community house of the St. Barnabas Episcopal Church, located in that area of the City where toys are the least bountiful and most appreciated. This location was chosen, too, because here the Junior League had conducted such a project for a short period and was willing to turn over the toys it had collected.

Retiring Major in Army Re-enlists as Sergeant

FORT DIX, N. J., April 17 (AP)—Having reached the retirement age for his rank, Maj. William D. Darnell has re-enlisted as a First Sergeant.

First Sergeant Darnell has been in the Army continuously, except for two months, since Aug. 31, 1914. He saw service in the Philippines, China, and Hawaii before coming to Fort Dix in 1936. He was First Sergeant of the Quartermaster Detachment here, was promoted to Captain in July, 1942, and then became Assistant Commander of the outfit. A year later he was named commander with the rank of Major.

Steps Looking to Save Rome Are Again Being Considered

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—The Rome Radio quoted without amplification today an announcement from the Fascist Commissioner of Transport that "departures for the north are going to take place" and that "soldiers and all those who wish to leave Rome" should apply for instructions at his office.

The radiocast, recorded by United States Government monitors, gave no hint whether this was a military evacuation of the Capital or had any connection with renewed considerations of Rome's status.

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—The whole question of the status of Rome is again being actively considered, and attention will be given a suggestion that the city be demilitarized by a joint Allied-Axis commission under the chairmanship of Pope Pius XII.

In a letter to Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, dated April 14, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, made known that new studies are under way to spare Rome from the ravages of war.

"You, of course, realize that important military considerations are involved and that our Allies in the Italian campaign must be consulted," Secretary Hull said.

A week ago Senator Bridges proposed in a letter to President Roosevelt that this country take the lead in a move to demilitarize the Italian capital because of its cultural, historic, and religious importance.

He suggested Mr. Roosevelt propose a special commission composed of two or more military representatives of the United Nations and an equal number of military representatives of the enemy, with the Pope as impartial chairman, to make arrangements whereby neither side would make any military use of the city.

"If the Germans failed to accept the proposal," Senator Bridges said, "It would show very clearly their utter disregard for Rome and the unique place it holds in the religious world."

Secretary Hull said Mr. Roosevelt, who is away from Washington for a rest, had asked him to acknowledge the letter and he told the Senator:

"I am grateful to you for your interest and the concrete proposal which you have made. I wish to assure you that it will be considered and that the whole question of the status of Rome is again being actively considered by the interested governments and their military authorities."

Pope Pius appealed to Allied and German leaders on March 12 to spare Rome from becoming a battleground and at that time Secretary Hull said it was the hope of the Allies that this could be done.

The Secretary of State declared the blame would be on the Germans if Rome did suffer and pointed to the announced Allied policy of avoiding damage to cultural and religious monuments except when the Nazis turned them to military use.

Original Morse Telegraph Instrument Will Again Tap Out Historic Message

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—They're going to roll the clock back a century in one of the historic corners of the nation's Capitol next month.

Outside the old Supreme Court chamber a plaque will be unveiled on May 24 to the memory of Samuel F. B. Morse and the day just 100 years before that he sent the first telegram from Washington to Baltimore.

The scene will be re-enacted and Morse's original telegraph set, built with funds provided by Congress, will be used.

Tapping out the memorable words of Morse—"What God hath wrought"—will be a former Morse operator, Ernest E. Norris, President of the Southern Railway.

At the Mt. Clare Station in Baltimore, R. B. White, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, also a former telegraph operator, will receive the code. The station is near the spot where Alfred Vail, Morse's partner, picked up the first message and re-transmitted it to Washington to complete the circuit and prove that the invention worked.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Roddy Meets the Circus

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Author of "Along Comes Judy Jo," "Summer Comes to Apple Market Street," etc. Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Three

So the two little old men led him through a gate into a big yard. There, besides Blossom, were ever so many animals—animals that Roddy had seen only in pictures, before. A gentle, moth-eaten old lion they called Pet, came and nuzzled against them, and Roddy fed him a cooky!

Then S'rel came running out to the yard.

"Let's give Roddy a ride on Elsie," she said. "I'll go get her."

And a minute later, trampling between the trees beside S'rel, came an enormous old wrinkled elephant!

"This is Elsie," said S'rel. "Let her pick me up, Uncle Teeny, please."

So Uncle Teeny spoke to old Elsie, and would you believe it! Elsie wound her long gray trunk around S'rel's thin little waist, and there, before you could say 'Jack Robinson,' was S'rel, sitting on Elsie's head!

Roddy's Turn

"Now you come, Roddy," she called. "Come over to Elsie—she won't hurt you a mite!"

But Roddy hung back.

"Ho, 'fraid cat!" shouted S'rel.

That was more than Roddy could stand. He didn't want that big trunk wound around him, but he wouldn't let S'rel call him a 'fraid cat.

So he went, rather slowly, and stood before Elsie.

"Pick him up, Elsie," said Uncle Teeny.

Then Roddy felt that big trunk come around him oh, so gently—why he was sitting on it! And before he had time to be afraid, there he was, right behind S'rel, on the big rough head.

"G'long, Elsie!" ordered S'rel, "hold on to me, Roddy."

Roddy did. For oh, how Elsie's big head did roll and sway, as she lumbered slowly along a wide stretch of meadow. Roddy would surely have tumbled off if he hadn't clung to S'rel.

"She knows enough not to take us among the trees, where the branches might knock us off," explained S'rel. "Elsie knows an awful lot."

It was fun! Roddy was sorry when Elsie had lumbered to the end of the meadow and back again to the place Uncle Teeny and Uncle Small stood waiting.

"Now take us down, Elsie," said S'rel.

No sooner said than done—there was S'rel, standing on the ground. Then up came that big trunk again, and oh, Roddy was down, too.

"Wasn't that fun, Roddy?" asked S'rel.

"Oh, yes, it was!" cried Roddy, excitedly, "the most fun I ever had!"

"I ride an elephant in the parade at the Show," said S'rel, "a little one, named Sarah."

"You do!" Roddy gazed in awe.

Then Uncle Small fished down in a pocket and handed S'rel and Roddy some peanuts.

"Give them to Elsie, for being so kind," he said.

How funny to feel the end of that rough trunk tickling his palm! Elsie took every peanut, and then nuzzled around for more.

"All gone, Elsie," said Uncle Small.

"And we must go, or we'll be late for the Fair," said S'rel.

On to the Fair

So Roddy gave Elsie's rough trunk a hug, patted Pet, and after saying good-by to all the little old men, followed S'rel down the steep path.

The Story Starts Here

S'rel, taking Roddy to the Fair, had stopped to see seven tiny men she called her uncles, who kept a home for retired circus midgets. They boarded old circus animals too and invited Roddy to see some of their boarders. This was all a great adventure for Roddy, who had met S'rel when he went for a long walk, because he had no one to play with. S'rel told him she performed in the circus and her circus name was Amaryllis.

And now they were truly going to the Fair!

"S'rel, will there be a clown?" he called.

"Huh?"

"At the Fair," shouted Roddy.

"Of course—Mr. Bunce."

Oh, my!

Soon they came out on a shady lane, bordered with big, overhanging trees.

"I hear old Toni's hand-organ," cried S'rel.

Roddy listened. Yes, he could hear it, too.

Tinkle, tinkle!

They raced down the lane, and there was old Toni, trudging along slowly, playing the same tune over and over.

"Hello, Toni!" called S'rel. "Goin' to the Fair?"

Toni said yes, he was.

"So are we—this is Roddy."

"How-do," Toni's wrinkled face crinkled up in a smile. He had bright black eyes, and there were big gold hoops in his ears.

Then S'rel said, "Hi, Jocko!"

Roddy gasped—for there, on the hand-organ, was a tiny monkey in a velvet cap and jacket. Roddy had never seen a monkey in a cap and jacket before!

Jocko jerked his little cap off and on, quickly.

Roddy hopped up and down with delight.

Then on they all went, down the lane.

(To Be Continued Next Monday)

Elsie lumbered to the end of the meadow and back again

On they all went, down the lane

The Woodsy Road

I followed a road
That led to a wood.
And everything that I
Saw was good.

The green of the tree.
The brown of the bark,
The sunlight bright
And the shadows dark.

The flowers and ferns
And a tall pine tree,
A rabbit, a squirrel,
And a bumblebee.

A tiny chipmunk
That seemed to talk,
A pair of robins
Out for a walk.

I'm glad I followed
That road to the wood,
For everything that I
Saw was good.

HELEN CUSHMAN MITCHELL

Chimney Smoke

Out of the chimney,
With a choke,
Crawled a long, black
Column of smoke.
It coiled and curled
As it pulled itself out,
And it twisted and twirled
As it looked about.

It had been hot
While it climbed the stair,
But now it was cold
When it reached the air.
It felt so thin;
It was light as a feather,
And none of its parts
Would stay together.

This way and that,
It turned and coiled,
But all of its efforts
Were checked and foiled.
Till the wind came across
From a mountain shelf,
And blew the poor smoke
Right out of itself!

ELLA C. FORBES

Good Night, Skippy

"Come, Skipper, it's bedtime," said Benny. He untied Skipper's rope and started towards the sheep fold. But Skipper did not want to go to bed. He was a big lamb now, not a baby any more, and he wanted to stay up. He wanted to watch the shadows grow longer and longer up the hill as the sun grew lower and lower; he wanted to smell the sweet spiciness of the breezes that came from the bed of sweet william; and most of all he wanted to stay up late enough to see the fireflies come up out of the grass when it grew dark.

Skipper spread his little hoofs and pulled back as hard as he could. Ben wrapped the rope around his hand and pulled harder.

"Skippy!" said Benny firmly, "when it's bedtime, you must go to bed." Skipper just looked at Benny and pulled back. Ben braced his feet against a hummock of grass and pulled and pulled.

"Are you ever strong!" exclaimed Ben in a surprised voice, and stopped pulling. Skipper sat down hard! "Just a little while ago you looked like a toy lamb, with your black kneecaps and your black nose, and now you are as strong as I am. If I play with you a little while, will you be a good boy and go to bed?"

Benny sat down in the cool bluegrass and hugged Skipper. Then he rubbed him gently behind the ears. Skipper liked this, and he leaned his head against Benny while he watched the shadows grow long on the hill and smelled the sweet evening breezes.

"There now," said Benny. "I've rubbed your ears, and you have stayed up a little later. You must go to bed. Come on," and Benny picked up the rope and started towards the shed.

Skipper did not want to go to bed. He sat down on his little haunches and pulled back. Ben took the rope in both hands and pulled and pulled. Skipper pulled and pulled back and Benny pulled and pulled forward.

Benny stopped pulling and thought. There must be some way to get Skipper into the shed for the night. Suddenly Ben had an idea. He tied Skipper's rope to a tree and ran to the shed. Soon he came back; he was smiling. He untied Skipper's rope and then he went over to him and patted his head. Skipper looked up at Ben and his eyes grew bright. He smelled something; it was a smell Skipper liked; it smelled like something good to eat. Ben grinned and walked towards the shed. Skipper followed, trying to find out where that good smell came from. He forgot about the long shadows on the hill, and the sweet breezes from the flower beds. Ben kept walking toward the shed, and Skipper kept following him, because he wanted to find out about that smell. Soon they reached the door of the shed. Ben pushed it open with his back and went in. Skipper followed and the door slammed shut. Then Ben knelt down on the floor and said,

"Good boy, Skippy. Now you may have what is in my pocket."

Skipper sniffed happily at the pocket, and then, poking his little nose in, began to eat oats with a snuffly noise. Skipper loved oats. Outside the fireflies were rising from the grass and blinking their lights sociably at one another, but Skipper was too busy eating his oats to care. He ate them all and snuffled around in the pocket to be sure he had not missed any. Then he lay down on the floor next to his mother. His eyes closed sleepily.

Benny untied Skipper's rope for the night. Then he patted him lovingly on the head and said: "Good-night, Skippy, sleep tight."

Echo

Echo, why do you hide yourself?
Are you afraid of me?
As long as I stay over here,
You answer merrily;
But when I try to find you there—
It seems you aren't anywhere!

MARION DOYLE

More About Jack Horner's Party

The Tick-Tick Box

Tommy Miller's Dad was a city policeman. They lived near the big city. The little boy had many funny pets, and when Grandpa gave him a five-dollar bill for his ninth birthday, Tommy would not tell anyone what he was going to buy with it.

"It'll be a nice surprise," he laughed.

One day the delivery truck stopped at Tommy's house, and the driver said to Mother, "Does T. C. Miller live here?"

"Two of them do," Mrs. Miller answered.

"Fine," said the man. "Sign here, please," and he handed her a flat box.

Tommy's mother put the box on the table and forgot about it, until she started to set the table. From the box came a funny sound, "Tick-tick-tick," it went, again and again.

"It's a time bomb," thought Mrs. Miller. "It must be set to blow up at supper." She phoned her husband and then she called the Fire Department. "Hurry, hurry," she cried.

Down at the Police Station, Big Tom ran to his car. "A time bomb was left at our house!" he called over his shoulder. "Hurry, hurry!"

Tommy heard the noise of the trucks and police cars from the neighbors, where he was playing, and he got home in time to see a fireman hurrying from the house with a small box on the very end of the broom. The boy went closer, then shouted, "It's come!" He tried to grab the box while the fireman kept lifting it higher and telling Tommy to get away.

Mother pushed through the crowd. "What's come, dear?" she asked.

"My little alligator!" Tommy answered. "And he's alive, just as the man told me he would be. Hear him, Mom," the boy cried, finally grabbing the box and holding it toward his mother. Sure enough, the tick-tick-tick was the alligator's tail slapping against the side of the box! This is a true story.

Donald Mundell, 9,
Bennett, Colorado

The following boys and girls also sent in interesting stories: Harriet Jane Drawbaugh, 5, Nashville, Tenn.; John De Pauw, 6, New York, N. Y.; Donald Ayers du Boix, 7, Washington, D. C.; Lionel Salem, 7, Cambridge, Mass.; Wendy Rundel, 7, Lynbrook, Long Island, N. Y.; Barbara Bruce, 7, Indianapolis, Ind.; Patricia Wood, 7, Ventura, Calif.; Mona Abboud, 8, Roslindale, Mass.; Lois Anne Humphrey, 8, Wenatchee, Wash.; Mary Ann Walker, 8, New York, N. Y.; Mary Kay Plowright, 8, Millbrae, Calif.; Lucy Schurman, 8, Vancouver, B. C., Canada; Phyllis Fitz, 8, Reno, Nev.; David Boyd, 9, Toronto, Ont., Canada; Mary S. Alford, 9, Washington, D. C.; John Fitz, 9, Reno, Nev.; Richard Dyson, 9, Salem Depot, N. H.; Ricky Stevens, 10, Chatham, N. J.; Margaret Currie, 10, Caspar, Wyo.; Ronda Mae Lapidus, 11, Medford, Mass.; Juanita Wernsman, 11, Centralia, Ill.; Patricia Ann Livingston, 11, Minneapolis, Minn.; Deanne Bassler, 11, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dorothy M. Wernsman, 12, Centralia, Ill.; Joan E. Wilson, Inglewood, Calif.

We also received interesting drawings from the following boys and girls: Janet E. Faulkner, 4, Chestnut Hill, Mass.; Gilbert Reeves, Jr., 5, Tacoma, Wash.; Lee Kittredge, 5, West Hartford, Conn.; Peter Brown, 5, Dover, Mass.; Donna Lee Nicholas, 5, Los Angeles, Calif.; Gerald Gathman, 6, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Margaret Boland, 6, Powersville, Mo.; Bobby Sergent, 6, New Britain, Conn.; Jackson McIntire, 6, Gorham, N. H.; Carol Moore, 7, Ridley Park, Pa.; Janet McIntire, 7, Gorham, N. H.; Jean Boland, 7, Powersville, Mo.; Joan Wilson, 7, Newburg, Mo.; Marjorie Gay Clark, 7, Seattle, Wash.; Jackie Wilson, 7, Neptune Beach, Fla.; Craig Vine, 7, Waterford, Conn.; Cynthia Jane Blum, 7, Oakland, Calif.; Marsha Lee Franken, 7, El Cajon, Calif.; Patrick Henry, 8, Portland, Ore.; Shirley Sue Boland, 8, Powersville, Mo.; Carolyn A. McCoy, 8, Epping, N. H.; Robert Clock, 8, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Colleen Murray, 8, Portland, Ore.; Elizabeth Mitchell, 8, Grosse Pointe Park, Mich; Mary Ann Reeves, 8, Tacoma, Wash.; Elizabeth Gaston, 8, Detroit, Mich.; Brenda Greene, 8, Bedford, N. Y.; Janet Jarvis, 9, Montclair, N. J.; Caroline Cochrane, 9, Susanville, Calif.; Barbara Quaid, 10, Toronto, Ont., Canada; Betty Moore, 10, Ridley Park, Pa.; Eugenie Totman, E. Weymouth, Mass.; Ruth Alma Young, 10, Powersville, Mo.; Henry Collada, 10, Morrison, Ill.; Iona Belle McNutt, 10, Emporia, Kan.; Fanchon Hollis, 10, Detroit, Mich.; Marjorie Forbes, 10, Boston, Mass.; Jack Broyles, 11, Washington, D. C.; Patricia Mae Halbert, 11, Los Angeles, Calif.; Janalee Adams, 11, Baggs, Wyo.; Millicent Coleman, 11, Silver Spring, Md.; John H. Johl, 12, Chicago, Ill.; Flora Jane Loos, 12, Portland, Ore.

Puzzle Corner

Bird Puzzle

1. What bird should be a fast traveller?
2. What bird has a girl's name?
3. What is the most timid bird?
4. What bird should be a good baker?

(Watch for the answers on this page next Monday.)

"My Dog Enjoys His Nap," by Peter C. Arndt, 8, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"Flowers in Spring," by Gretchen Pohlke, 6, Bronxville, N. Y.

"A Last Slide," by Beverly Childs, 10, North Hollywood, Calif.

"Fun on the Ice," by Suzanne Marie Hadley, 8, La Grange, Ill.

Dewey Levels Verbal Guns At Two Democratic Regimes

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15—Winding up the year's 1,000-bill legislative business with a radio report to the people that reviewed his second year of Empire State administration as directed to "genuinely competent and progressive government," Gov. Thomas E. Dewey went to his Dutchess County farm today for a fortnight's vacation.

More than ever in the national eye for the Republican nomination, the Governor's closing activity on the 1944 lawmaking book included the ceremony of signature to the bill to equalize pay for women for equal work with men.

The holiday to which he goes with a mounting delegate accrual for the June national Republican convention will terminate on April 27 with a New York City speech before the annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

The second annual accounting of the Dewey stewardship had numerous barbs for Federal Administration performance and for the 22-year Democratic incumbency in the Albany Executive Mansion, supplanted two years ago with the first Republican administration in New York since 1922. As for the past Democratic regimes, Governor Dewey pictured the administrative task as nearing completion on "cleaning out from the departments and agencies of the State the accumulation of cobwebs of 20 years."

With respect to comparison with Federal management, he pictured a State administration "in sharp contrast with that type of government which talks fine phrases of liberalism while seeking to impose its will and its whim upon the people through centralized bureaucracies issuing directives from a distance."

Three "immediate and fundamental purposes" had guided his program to strengthen the State government, he said:

"First, to win the war; second, to prepare for a rapid and smooth readjustment to peaceful pursuits once complete victory is won; third, to preserve and develop that freedom at home for which our young men are fighting abroad."

The 3,000-word message turned to the record with emphasis upon the contrast with federal administrative policy of the State's "simple and workable" soldier-vote plan and the "new and simpler one-page form" for the State income tax.

"This soldier ballot," the Governor asserted, "will not be the plain piece of paper which was sponsored in Washington, nor will it, as the National Government tried to do, deprive the soldier of his constitutional right to vote for every office to be filled.

"It will give every man and woman in the armed services, by the simple act of signing his name once, a valid vote for every candidate from the President down to the local officers in his home town."

Governor Dewey illustrated the second point of his administrative objective with the wartime windfall surplus "locked up" for postwar reconstruction and now totaling a $163,000,000 minimum for his projected program of helping industry in the transition from war to peace production and launching needed and deferred public works.

"When the day of reconversion comes," he said, "New York State will approach it not merely with blueprints and bond issues to create new debts; we will have ready for instant use a minimum of $163,000,000 cold cash.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

Victoria

Melbourne (First Church): Melbourne Town Hall, Swanston Street, 1:10 to 1:50 p. m., June 29.

England

Berkshire

Maidenhead: Church Edifice, Marlow Road, 7:30 p. m., June 9.

Durham

Bishop Auckland: Hippodrome Picture Theater, Newgate Street, 3 p. m., May 28.

Gloucestershire

Stroud: Church Building, Lansdown, 7 p. m., June 6.

Sussex

Horsham: Town Hall, 7 p. m., June 8.

United States

Arizona

Phoenix: Church Edifice, Roosevelt and First Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 24.
Tucson: Senior High School Auditorium, North Second Avenue and East Sixth Street, 3 p. m., April 23.

California

Bakersfield: Church Edifice, Eighteenth and C Streets, 8 p. m., April 24.
Bellflower: Excelsior Union High School Auditorium, Center Street at Pioneer Boulevard, Norwalk, 3 p. m., April 23.
Calexico: Auditorium, Calexico Union High School, Seventh and Heber Streets, 3 p. m., April 23.
Delano: Church Edifice, Madison and Eleventh Avenue, 8 p. m., April 27.
Fontana: Fontana Community Church, Sierra and Upland Street, 8 p. m., April 27.
Glendale (First Church): Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., April 25.
Hermosa Beach: Church Edifice, Sixteenth and Manhattan Avenue, 2 p. m., April 23.
Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m., April 24.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., April 27.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., April 28.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., April 24.
Los Angeles (Seventeenth Church): Church Edifice, 1234 North Hayworth Avenue, 8 p. m., April 24.
Needles: Church Edifice, 707 Third Street, 8 p. m., April 25.
Ramona: The Woman's Club House, 8 p. m., April 28.
Reedley: General Grant School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 28.
Sacramento (First Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, Sixteenth and J Streets, 8 p. m., April 27.
San Fernando: Methodist Episcopal Church, Third and Maclay, 8 p. m., April 28.
San Pedro (Seventh Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 1010 South Cabrillo Avenue, corner of Tenth, 4 p. m., April 23.
Santa Maria: American Legion Memorial Hall, 8 p. m., April 25.
Studio City (Thirty-sixth Church, Los Angeles): Church Auditorium, 3948 Laurel Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., April 25.
Taft: Church Edifice, 615 Kern Street, 8 p. m., April 27.
Tulare: High School Auditorium, East Tulare Street, 8 p. m., April 25.
Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., April 28.
Ventura: Ventura Civic Auditorium, South California and Front Streets, 3 p. m., April 23.

Colorado

Englewood: Englewood High School, 3 p. m., April 23.

Connecticut

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, Lafayette Square, 8:15 p. m., April 24.
Meriden: Church Edifice, Winthrop Terrace, Bradley Park, 8:15 p. m., April 27.
New Haven: Church Edifice, Winthrop and Derby Avenues, 8:15 p. m., April 28.
Norwalk: Church Edifice, 455 West Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 28.

District of Columbia

Washington (auspices Churches and Society): Constitution Hall, 3 p. m., April 23.

Florida

Coral Gables: Coral Gables Elementary School Auditorium 8 p. m., April 27.

Illinois

Canton: First Methodist Church, Avenue A and Chestnut Street, 8 p. m., April 24.
Charleston: Eastern Illinois State College, 3 p. m., April 23.
Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., April 24.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., April 27.
Chicago (Twentieth Church): Church Auditorium, 2515 Devon Avenue, 8 p. m., April 25.
Decatur: Masonic Temple, William and Church Streets, 8 p. m., April 25.
Hoopeston: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 26.
Lombard (auspices First Church, Glen Ellyn): Lincoln School Gymnasium, 3:30 p. m., April 23.
Monmouth: Monmouth High School, B Street and West First Avenue, 3 p. m., April 23.

Indiana

Auburn: Assembly Room, Court House, 8 p. m., April 25.
Franklin: College Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 27.
Rensselaer: Palace Theater, 8 p. m., April 27.
Valparaiso: Central School, 305 Franklin Avenue, 3 p. m., April 23.

Kansas

Garnett: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 28.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., April 24.
Holyoke: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 25.
Pittsfield: 8 p. m., April 27.
Springfield: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., April 28.
Worcester (Second Church): North High School Auditorium, Salisbury Street, 8 p. m., April 25.

Michigan

Detroit (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 14730 Kercheval Avenue, 8 p. m., April 28.
Fennville: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., April 24.
Hastings: Central Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 25.
Mason: Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m., April 24.
Pontiac: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., April 23.

Missouri

Brookfield: First Christian Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 28.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 27.
St. Louis (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 1123 Holly Hills Avenue, 8 p. m., April 28.
Springfield (First Church): Church Edifice, 330 East Central Street, 8 p. m., April 27.
Springfield (Second Church): South Street Christian Church, 500 South Avenue, 3:15 p. m., April 23.
Webster Groves: Church Edifice, 17 Selma Avenue, 8 p. m., April 25.

New Jersey

Woodbridge (auspices First Church, Sewaren): Woodbridge High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 23.

New York

Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., April 25.
Fredonia (auspices First Church, Dunkirk): Fredonia High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 23.
Gloversville: Church Edifice, Kingsboro and First Avenues, 8:15 p. m., April 25.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., April 24.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 3 p. m., April 23.
Staten Island (First Church): Church Edifice, Castleton and Oakland Avenues, West New Brighton, 7:30 p. m., April 23.
Tonawanda: Auditorium, North Tonawanda High School Payne Avenue and Evans Street, North Tonawanda, 8:15 p. m., April 24.

North Carolina

Salisbury: A. T. Allen School, East Innes Street, 3:30 p. m., April 23.

Ohio

Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 24.
Hamilton: Church Edifice, 132 North Second Street, 8:15 p. m., April 27.
Lima: Central High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 23.

Oklahoma

Hobart: Francis Willard School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 25.
Lawton: Emerson School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 24.

Pennsylvania

Lancaster: Hensel Hall, Franklin and Marshall College Campus, 8:15 p. m., April 25.
Monongahela: Monongahela Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 27.
Norristown: Norris Theater, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., April 23.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8:15 p. m., April 27.
Phoenixville: Rose Room, American Legion, Main and Morgan, 8 p. m., April 23.
Swarthmore: Clothier Memorial Hall, Swarthmore College Campus, 3:30 p. m., April 23.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, Prospect and Meeting Streets, 8 p. m., April 27.
Woonsocket: Church Edifice, Rockland and Bernice Avenues, 8 p. m., April 28.

South Carolina

Spartanburg: Cleveland Hotel Assembly Hall, 178 West Main Street, 8 p. m., April 24.

Washington

Seattle (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Eighth Avenue and Seneca Street, 8 p. m., April 28.
Tacoma (auspices First Church, Lake Steilacoom): Lakewood Theater, Gravelly Lake Drive, 8 p. m., April 27.
Vancouver: Vancouver High School Auditorium, Twenty-sixth and Main Streets, 3 p. m., April 23.
Walla Walla: Church Edifice, Howard and Newell Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 25

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45: a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on April 30; May 7, 21.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on May 28.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on April 23; June 25.

Eastern States

New York

New York—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1340kc, on May 7, 21.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on May 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on May 21.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on May 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1230kc, on April 30, May 7, 21.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on April 30, May 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.01mc, on April 30, May 14, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 880kc, on May 21.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

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Sports News

Red Sox Open Season Here With Yankees

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Wartime big league baseball, below normal standards mechanically but still played with a bat and a ball and watched with a bag of peanuts and a bottle of pop, gets its 1944 inaugural in Boston tomorrow. The reshuffled Red Sox play the first of a three-game Fenway Park series with the almost unrecognizable New York Yankees, starting at 3 o'clock.

The usual opening day ceremonies will be observed, with dignitaries of the city, state and military on hand to make the affair official. Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox will pitch either Emmett O'Neill or Yank Terry. It probably will be Hank Borowy for the Yankees.

Javery Opens

The Braves, meanwhile, will be staging their National League opener with the Giants, at New York's Polo Grounds. Bob Coleman will pitch Al Javery, and, according to the morning papers, Bill Voiselle will be on the mound for Mel Ott. The Braves left the Hub on the 1 o'clock train with 26 players. Max Macon and Ira Hutchinson, pitchers who over the week end decided to join the club, will catch up with Coleman at New York tomorrow. The arrival of this pair, by the way, is a hefty boost to the Braves' stock.

The Red Sox today were more than a little excited over the news that Tex Hughson and Johnny Peacock will report in a day or two. The appearance of Hughson, the slim Texan, on the mound staff should assure Cronin of at least 15 victories; perhaps more. It is believed that Tex has been throwing at his home and will require little work before taking the mound in the American League.

Hard to Get

Incidentally, the boys in press row got quite a chuckle when they heard what the Red Sox have to go through to get in touch with Hughson. It seems that the pitcher's ranch is several miles out of Kyle, Texas, without contact by telephone. To reach Tex, Eddie Collins first calls the operator at Kyle. She then watches for Hughson to come into town, which might be in the next hour or not for five days. On hearing that Boston was calling, Tex steps into a phone booth and gets Collins, reversing the charges, of course.

However, Collins probably would contact Hughson if he had to walk all the way to Kyle. Tex is the ace of the Sox staff—insurance against a losing streak. His return, if permanent, should mean at least two notches higher in the standing to Tom Yawkey, who is in town for tomorrow's opener.

* * *

Briefs . . . Secretary John Quinn announced today the outright release of Kirby Farrell to Indianapolis . . . The Braves feel that with Max Macon around, they have first base insurance, in the event that Butch Etchison fails to make the grade . . . Bob Coleman actually became enthusiastic over his pitching staff yesterday. "We'll be all right with Javery, Tobin, Andrews, Barrett, Hutchinson and possibly Macon." . . . Macon is a good hitter . . . Tom Judd calls him the best he ever saw . . . Being a southpaw, however, Max may eventually prove more valuable to the hurling staff, if his arm is O. K.

* * *

President Roosevelt's secretary, Stephen Early, gave his official blessing to baseball on Saturday, an event which the magnates accepted with broad grins . . . Pre-season predictions on the pennant races will be conspicuous by their absence this time . . . Despite the recent over-26 draft ruling, nobody can be sure who the key players on the contenders will be a month from now . . . Rain washed out the final city series game yesterday, thus giving the Sox the Hub championship, 2-0 . . . The Sox and Yanks play morning and afternoon games here Wednesday.

Lovely Skating Star

Gloria Nord of sunny California leads the Roller Skating Vanities into Boston Garden tonight for the opening performance of a week's engagement here. The show will present matinees on Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

Major League Managers Make Varied Predictions

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Major league baseball managers agreed today that draft uncertainties rather than actual playing ability will have more bearing on the pennant races opening tomorrow with games at Washington, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York and Philadelphia.

The 16 leaders of the eight American and National League clubs, polled by the Associated Press, also held a universal view that the season shapes up as one of the most unusual and interesting in the game's history.

In the words of Jimmy Wilson, manager of the 1943 fifth-place Chicago Cubs: "Why go out on the limb and try to predict anything for this season? That's an impossibility. All clubs will be hit about the same during the campaign by Uncle Sam's call. The team with the most 4-F's may be on top at the finish, but they may even take 4-F's, so there you are again."

Here are comments from other managers:

American League

Joe McCarthy, New York, world champions—My kids have the spirit and hearts of champions and they'll start digging in Tuesday and go all the way. Remember, we are the world champions and that makes us the team to beat.

Ossie Bluege, Washington, 2nd last year—I have every confidence in our pitching staff and believe our hitting will pick up enough to give the other clubs plenty of trouble. The Senators are not to be underestimated.

Lou Boudreau, Cleveland, 3rd last year—We'll be lucky to finish in the first division. Problem entirely up to Uncle Sam.

Jimmy Dykes, Chicago, 4th last year—Three or four clubs may be a little weaker than the rest, but generally the league shows pretty good all-around balance. I look for a very interesting race, with the White Sox finishing respectably.

Steve O'Neill, Detroit, 5th last year—We are in pretty good condition, including the pitchers. We are ready for the opener and we may have a few surprises for those who think we are a second division club.

Luke Sewell, St. Louis, 6th last year—I can't tell you what the Browns will do this year, but I know we won't be last. A lot depends on our pitching.

Joe Cronin, Boston, 7th last year—Personnel situation makes it look like close race all the way. Only a crazy man would pick the winner, due to probable constant manpower changes.

Connie Mack, Philadelphia, 8th last year—Other clubs will have more power, but I think we'll make up for that in spirit. Every player feels we have a chance to go somewhere. It hasn't been that way in the past few years.

National League

Billy Southworth, St. Louis, league champions—Not knowing what other clubs have, I would prefer not to make any prediction on the outcome of the race this year.

Bill McKechnie, Cincinnati, second last year—Uncertainty of times makes any prediction impossible.

Leo Durocher, Brooklyn, third last year—The Cardinals still have so many of their firstline stars that you've got to rate them solid favorites. But if they were to lose a key man or two, as we've done, what a scramble that would make of the race!

Frankie Frisch, Pittsburgh, fourth last year—If we are able to hold our present players we should be okay. Our infield and outfield are impressive. The same goes for our catching. And while we have only seven pitchers, I think we will have four good starters.

Bob Coleman, Boston, sixth last year—We probably will do better than many think because of good pitching and tight defense. The draft could cause many changes from week to week.

Freddy Fitzsimmons, Philadelphia, seventh last year—Even at the rate we're losing men to the armed forces, it looks to me as though we're going to have a good club. At least, as good as some of the others.

Mel Ott, New York, eighth last year—I think the race will be pretty close and not a runaway for the Cardinals as so many believe. If the Giants get pitching we will be up in the race all the way.

Slim Field Set To Answer Gun In BAA Classic

A slim field of some 70 long-distance runners—smallest in the past two decades—is scheduled to answer the gun in Hopkinton next Wednesday for the start of the 48th annual B. A. A. Marathon race to Boston.

Although the race loses some of its zest because of the absence of seven-time winner Clarence De Mar, it is fairly rich in quality, boasting three former winners and a number of prominent near winners in previous years.

The three former victors are Gerard Cote of Montreal, Tarzan Brown of Westerly, R. I., and Johnny Kelley of Arlington. Both Cote and Brown have won twice, while Kelley has won once.

Among the other dangerous contenders will be Coast Guardsman Clayton Farrar, who won all three local tune-up races this spring; Don Heinicke of Baltimore, a consistent finisher among the first six; Freddie McGlone of Roxbury, the national Marathon champion; Coxswain Lloyd Bairstow of Kennebunkport, Maine, fourth last year, and Willie Wiklund of New York, seventh a year ago.

Husky Diamond Dates

Northeastern University's baseball team will play nine games this season, four on its own grounds at Huntington Field, Brookline, Director of Athletics Edward S. Parsons announced this morning. The Huskies will engage all New England College Conference teams except Rhode Island State, which is not sponsoring a team this year.

The schedule:

April 19—Connecticut at Storrs; 22—Worcester Tech at Worcester; 29—New Hampshire.
May 2—Connecticut; 6—Bates; 19—Maine; 20—New Hampshire at Durham; 26—Bates at Lewiston; 27—Maine at Orono.

Eddie Jacobs, former tennis star, is a new recruit at the Bainbridge Naval Training Station.

Oregon Club Takes Title In AAU Meet

OAKLAND, Calif., April 17 (AP)—The Multnomah Club of Portland, Oregon, carried off the team title of the National Women's Senior A. A. U. swimming and diving championships here last night as 18-year-old Ann Curtis of San Francisco's Crystal Palace Plunge established two new American records in one race.

Miss Curtis, who set an American record of 5:21.7 in the 440-yard-freestyle Saturday, set new marks as clockers caught her at 2:28.3 in the 200-meters freestyle and then went on to finish the 220 yards in the time of 2:29.2. The old record for both distances was 2:30.3 held by Brenda Helser of the Multnomah Club, who set the pace last night but dropped behind after 150 yards.

High point trophy went to Miss Curtis with 13 points. Nancy Merki, of Portland, was second with 12; in third place was Joan Fogle, of Indianapolis, with 11, and fourth was Ann Ross, Brooklyn, with 10 points gained by winning both diving events.

Multnomah's 47 points in the team championships were well ahead of the second-place Women's Swimming Association of New York with 34. Crystal Palace Plunge of San Francisco was third with 24. Other team scores were Riviera Club, Indianapolis, 14; St. George Dragon Club, Brooklyn, 10; Pasadena Athletic Club, Pasadena, Calif., 6; Lake Shore Athletic Club, Chicago, 3; Medinah Club, Chicago, 2, and one each for Ambassador Club, Washington, D. C., and the Athens Club, Oakland.

Thirteen-year-old Patricia Sinclair, of New York's Women's Swimming Association, taking part in her first national meet, won the 100-yard breaststroke in 1:17.5 in a close contest with Jeanne Wilson, of the Lake Shore Athletic Club, Chicago.

Leahy May Wind Up as Coach Of Seahawk Eleven

CHICAGO, April 17 (AP)—Will Frank Leahy, Notre Dame football coach, lead the Iowa Pre-Flight Seahawks next fall? Rumors to that effect have been floating around Midwest sports circles the last few weeks, and today it appeared well within the realm of possibility.

The Rev. John J. Kavanaugh, Notre Dame Vice-President and Chairman of the Faculty Board of Athletic Control, revealed Saturday that the Irish coach and athletic director has applied for a Navy commission. Over the week end Leahy was in Chicago, headquarters of Navy officer procurement for this area. But he was unavailable for comment.

Conceivably he could wind up at the Navy's Pre-Flight School at Iowa City. The coaching post there has been vacant since Lieut. Don Faurot, whose Hawks lost a bitter 14-13 battle to Notre Dame last November for their only defeat of the season, was transferred several months ago to Monmouth (Ill.) College.

Should he land at Iowa Pre-Flight, Leahy one day next fall might find himself exhorting his Navy charges to beat his own alma mater, perhaps tutored by Ed McKeever, Leahy's assistant both at Notre Dame and previously at Boston College. For when final schedule revisions are made this spring they'll probably include a continuation of the Irish-Seahawk rivalry. McKeever handled the squad briefly in 1942 while Leahy was ill, and piloted it to victories over Illinois and the Hawks.

Dartmouth Lists Eight Grid Tilts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., April 17—William H. McCarter, Director of Athletics, has announced the Dartmouth 1944 football schedule. The Indians are booked for eight contests including the previously announced game with Notre Dame at Fenway Park, Boston, and a contest with Brown at Providence. These are the only opponents on the list not played in 1943.

The meeting with Notre Dame is the first of a two-game home-and-home series scheduled with the Irish. The game with Brown resumes a gridiron rivalry which dates back to 1894. The Indians have faced the Bruins 29 times during this stretch. The last meeting was in 1940.

The schedule:

Sept. 30—Holy Cross at Hanover.
Oct. 7—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 14—Notre Dame at Fenway Park, Boston; 28—Brown at Providence.
Nov. 4—Yale at New Haven; 11—Coast Guard Academy at Hanover; 18—Cornell at Ithaca; 25—Columbia at New York.

Yale Adds Six Games

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 17 (AP)—Athletic Director Ogden D. Miller has reported the addition of six games to Yale's 1944 baseball schedule, bringing the total now booked to 26.

The additions:

April 22—Malden, Mass., City Club.
July 12—Quonset, R. I., Naval Station; 19—Quonset, away.
Aug. 2—Carrier Aircraft Service; 12—Coast Guard Academy, away.
Sept. 2—Coast Guard Academy.

Michigan already has figured in four Big Ten titles this school year—football, wrestling, swimming, and indoor track.

Mexico to Produce Own Rubber Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City, April 17

Mexico has now begun active development of Hevea rubber plantations with seedlings growing at El Palmar Agricultural Experiment Station in the State of Veracruz. These are now ready for transplanting to fields.

Mexico expects to transplant some 2,000,000 Hevea seedlings from the nursery at El Palmar before the end of this year, according to a Mexican Government report.

This planting, the report adds, will be the nucleus of a plantation rubber industry which is expected to furnish 80 per cent of Mexico's rubber needs.

Dewey Groups Of Northwest Claim Big Gain

SPOKANE, Wash., April 17 (AP)—Dewey supporters gathered at a tri-state meeting to speed up their campaign to draft the New York Governor for the Republican presidential nomination predicted last night the three Pacific Northwest States would send a solid delegation to the National Convention in favor of their candidate.

Washington State will have 16 delegates to the convention, Oregon 15, and Idaho 11. All will go to their candidate, the Dewey men asserted.

The Washington section of the tri-state meeting recommended four delegates at large to the National Convention and two were recommended from each of the State's six congressional districts.

James Bailey of Seattle, Permanent Chairman of the tri-state "Draft Dewey" cause, predicted the state convention at Wenatchee, May 6, would accept the Dewey recommendations without change.

P. J. Gallagher of Ontario, Ore., asserted the write-in movement for Governor Dewey was gaining such proportions that "it appears the entire Oregon delegation will be pledged to Dewey."

Harvey Shadduck of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, said that of 11 delegates named to the National Convention, nine were for Governor Dewey. And he added that since the delegation would be bound by unit rule Idaho could be expected to be solid for Dewey at the convention.

Wallace Trip to Chungking To End Before Convention

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace will embark shortly for Chungking on a diplomatic mission designed primarily to reassure Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese people that any delay in an all-out allied attempt to retake Burma is only temporary.

The Vice-President's round trip by plane to China is expected to bring him back to the United States before the Democratic National Convention meets in Chicago July 19. Thus he is expected to be in this country when the presidential and vice-presidential nominations are made and not 9,000 miles away as some of his political enemies had hoped.

Mr. Wallace reportedly will undertake the mission at the President's personal request because it was felt that only an important personage who speaks with the direct backing of the White House could accomplish the objective. China is one of the "Big Four" of the Allied war effort.

There was some discussion, one informant said, of asking Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to make the trip, inasmuch as Secretary of State Hull was occupied with important matters at home. While that might have been regarded publicly as a repayment of the visit Madame Chiang Kai-shek made to this country more than a year ago, there has been some criticism of Mrs. Roosevelt's extensive traveling and Mr. Wallace got the job.

Those who professed to know something about the Vice-President's projected visit said Washington wants to reassure China that large-scale Allied activity in that theater will be forthcoming as soon as the military necessities accompanying the coming invasion of Europe permit.

Mr. Wallace, it was understood, will reassure General Chang, his generals and the Chinese people as a whole that there is no faltering on the part of the Allies in their determination eventually to drive the Japanese out of Burma and China and to smash the Japanese Empire. He was expected to pledge the continued delivery to the Chinese of the maximum amount of supplies possible in line with world military strategy.

McCallister to Direct '44 Chautauqua Programs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., April 17—The appointment of Ralph McCallister, Director of the Adult Education Council of Chicago, to serve as director of programs of Chautauqua Institution during the seventy-first annual season in July and August, 1944, was announced here April 12.

Identified prominently with the adult education movement for many years, Mr. McCallister was selected by the Board of Trustees to perform certain of the public functions of the late president of the institution, Dr. Arthur E. Bestor. In addition to his directorship of the Chicago Council, he is a member of the executive committee of the American Association for Adult Education and is active in other educational and civic groups.

War Plants Output Is Hit By Cutbacks

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Rumors of cutbacks in war production plants cause "a definite decrease in productivity," the Office of War Information reported today, by adversely affecting workers' morale.

Contract cancellations and other production adjustments are especially significant in connection with employment of women, the OWI said in a report based on field surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and reports from the United States Employment Service.

Industrial areas checked were St. Louis, western New York and western Pennsylvania, northeastern Pennsylvania and Tennessee and Virginia.

After contract cancellations cut shifts, plants generally released workers workers for other employment, instead of reducing working hours. The report showed that one plant in the Wilkes-Barre, Pa., area found its workers adversely affected by loss of overtime pay when cut back to a 40-hour week.

Usually laid-off workers in all sections find other jobs quickly, the report said, although many have had to accept pay rate cuts running almost 50 per cent below war plant wages.

Some workers were reported to prefer jobs with postwar possibilities, even at lower rates of pay, but "considerable dissatisfaction" with lower pay in transferring was reported evident among workers in Williamsport, Pa.

Thousands of women have dropped out of the labor market when released from employment because of plant cutbacks, the OWI said, and, in the case of women at a St. Louis ordnance plant, less than one-fourth responded to offers of other jobs paying the same high wages.

Negro women in St. Louis are finding it especially difficult to get other industrial employment, the report said, while all unemployment compensation claim loads more than doubled after the plant layoff.

Reports from Memphis said that any large layoff in that area would "cause a real stagnation, the duration of which would depend on the speed with which workers could be moved out of the area."

Women Plan to Get Rights Clause Into Party Platforms This Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—Plans for getting endorsement for the equal rights amendment into national and state platforms this year were laid at a week-end meeting of the National Woman's Party here.

The Party also decided to go directly to President Roosevelt with a plea for his support for the amendment, pending in Congress for over 20 years.

Supporters of the amendment are anxious to get it approved by Congress and out to the states for ratification before postwar unemployment endangers the position of women.

A few weeks ago, the Party tried to get Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's support for the amendment but failed. Mrs. Roosevelt indicated that she would continue to throw her support with the Women's Trade Union League and other champions of protective legislation who oppose the amendment.

A message was sent to the President asking him to receive a deputation from the 27 national organizations supporting the amendment. "The greatest spiritual movement at work in the world today," the message said, "is the elevation of women to equality with men. What could not be done were the vast spiritual force of free women released? Without the mobilized power of women, the world cannot be reconstructed as a fit abode for free men and women."

The amendment is now on the Senate calendar, but in the House it has been halted by the Judiciary Committee. Since January, the Party has been trying to get the necessary signatures to take the amendment out of the Committee's jurisdiction. The Republican Party gave its report to the amendment in its 1940 platform.

Libel Suit Over Gas Ordered Nol-Prossed

PRINCESS ANNE, Md., April 17 (AP)—A criminal libel indictment against Editor Rives Matthews of the Somerset News, Maryland weekly newspaper, based on his criticisms of use of rationed gasoline by State Comptroller J. Millard Tawes, was ordered nol-prossed April 14 by State's Attorney Harry C. Dashiell.

Mr. Dashiell said he ordered the charges dropped because Mr. Tawes, the chief prosecution witness, had told him that "in the public interest the prosecution should end" and that the case has "gone far enough."

Mr. Matthews criticized Mr. Tawes repeatedly in articles last year for making a 1,600-mile trip to Georgia in a State-owned automobile. The criminal libel indictment against Mr. Matthews was returned last Sept. 28.

La Guardia Cites Egg Glut, Says Subsidies Misplaced

Continued from Page 1

must buy potatoes at 23 cents for five pounds when they should be down to 15 to 19 cents. He reported some headway in getting chain-store potato prices down.

"How did you do it?" the Mayor was asked.

"By giving the food people all the figures and then telling the women not to buy," he explained.

Subsidy Asked for Farmer

If the farmer gets a low price for his product, as he is now for eggs, then the consumer ought to get the benefit, the Mayor argued. He said this could be accomplished by paying the parity differential to the farmer instead of to the processor as at present. As it is, he said, the farmer gets a low price, the housewife pays the high price and the middleman gets both the profit and the Government subsidy.

Despite his present trouble with eggs and potatoes, Mayor La Guardia was firm in his advocacy of extension of the price-control law, expiring June 30. He told the Committee that the greatest price-control test will come during the first six months after the cessation of European hostilities, when demands for American food will be even greater than at present.

He predicted that if the Price Control Act were allowed to lapse, it would have to be re-enacted by public demand within 60 days, but Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, Committee Chairman, assured him that there was no possibility of the law's not being re-enacted.

Hearings on extension now are being held by committees of both houses in the hope of quick action. Congressional opinion seems to favor only a one-year extension so members will have a chance to review the workings of the law each year.

Knox Backs OPA

Preceding Mayor La Guardia to the stand, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox warned that failure to extend the act would have "serious and unpredictable consequences for the Navy during the critical period ahead."

John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, described the workings of the wage-control phases of the law in the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. "Employers generally have made an honest effort to comply with the salary stabilization policies," he told the committee. He added, "had there been no stabilization legislation, undoubtedly there would have been salary increases in numbers and amounts which would have contributed to the serious inflationary trend which was well under way on Oct. 2, 1942.

The American Retail Federation announced today that 30 national and 18 state retail trade associations, representing more than 500,000 stores, have endorsed extension of the Price Control Act for one year.

However, the Federation asked that OPA be not allowed to control profits through price regulations and asked the right to appeal the special OPA emergency court of appeals to United States circuit courts. The penalty of "$50 or three times an overcharge" which consumers may now collect by suing was condemned as an "ambulance-chasing device."

Italian Aliens to Get Surrendered Items

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle has announced that United States marshals have been authorized to return all articles surrendered to police by Italian aliens in compliance with presidential proclamations.

Attorney General Biddle in December, 1941, and January, 1942, directed German, Japanese, and Italian aliens to turn over to local police prohibited articles such as radio receiving and transmitting sets, cameras, maps, firearms, and ammunition. Later United States marshals took custody of the surrendered articles.

Restaurants
MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co. Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Maine 566 Congress Street
BUY WAR BONDS

The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
BUY WAR BONDS 1055 ELM STREET

Back the Attack with MORE War Bonds

IT'S A CREAM -NOT A GREASE
TUBE OR JAR

Baseball—Opening Championship Season
FENWAY PARK TOMORROW, 3 O'CLOCK
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Fenway Park . . . . Kem. 6811
Filene's Men's Store . . . . Han. 2100

Invitation TO GOOD FOOD
"Honey Dew" is the preferred place to eat. The reason: First-class food perfectly prepared. Drop in today.
HONEY DEW
Honey Dew Shops in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Ottawa, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver

Chambers
Walk in Comfort

This walking Oxford shoe comes in brown calf—widths AAAAA to C; sizes 3 to 12. Also in black—widths AAAAA to C; sizes 3 to 11. A similar style, only perforated, in white Brogande. Add $1 for sizes 10½ and 11; $2 for 11½ and 12.
$8.75
Mail Orders Filled
Chambers & Sons LIMITED 178 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

SUDDENLY . . . IT'S SPRING
. . . and this tiny forward-tilted little hat is the very essence of Spring itself. Palest rose petals on pink straw, caught with a ribbon bow. One of a charming collection in the Millinery Salon.
Simpson's THIRD FLOOR
TORONTO, ONT.

Fine Furs Apparel and Accessories for Men and Women
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Toronto Montreal Quebec Winnipeg

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	241,860
1944 volume to date	69,432,854
1943 volume to date	101,450,071

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	51.9	Prev. day	51.8
Month ago	53.1	Year ago	48.5
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	4	57¼	57	57	— ¼
Air & Str 1¾e †	10	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	+1¼
Adams-Millis ⅛e	1	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
Adams Exp ½pg	6	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Addressog-Mult 1	2	20	20	20	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	
Alaska Juneau	31	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Allegany Corp	14	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Allegheny pf	21	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	3	50¾	50½	50¾	+ ⅛
Allegh L Sf .35e	7	25⅜	25	25	— ⅛
Allied Mills 2g	2	32	31⅞	31¾	
Allied Strs 1	11	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Allied Strs pf 5	32	100	100	100	
Allis-Ch Mfg ⅛e	17	35⅛	35	35	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem ⅛e	3	18	18	18	Apr 15
Amal Leather	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Amal Lea pf 2¼k	1	36	36	36	
Amerada Pet 2½e	2	88¼	87¼	87¼	— ⅛
AmAgCh Sol 1.20	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Am Airlines 1½pg	2	60	60	60	—1
Am Bk Note .40e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Am Bank N of 3 †	10	66	66	66	+ ¼
Am Brech 1.20e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
Am Brake Sh .35e	1	38½	38½	38½	
Am B'Sh pf 5¼k †	10	128½	128½	128½	+ ½
Am Cable & Rad	17	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Am Can 3	2	86	86	86	— ¼
Am Can pf 7 †	10	175	175	175	+ ¼
AmCar&Fdy 1¾g	2	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
Am C&F pf 1.40g	2	74½	74½	74½	
Am Chain & C 2	5	24¼	24	24	+ ⅛
Am Chicle 4a †	20	115	115	115	+ ½
Am Crystal Sug	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Am Distill stpd	13	28	28	28	— ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Am Export L 2	1	26	26	26	+ ¼
Am For Pow	15	5	5	5	— ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 13½k	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ¼
Am&FPS7pf 13¾k	8	88¼	87½	87½	— ½
Am&FP 2pf	37	23¾	22½	22¾	— ⅛
Am-Haw 5S ¾e	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Am Hide & Leath	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Am Ice	6	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Am Inv IIIpf2½g †	10	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
Am Locomotive¼e	61	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	4	87	87	87	— ¼
Am M&Fdy .80	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Am M & Met ⅛e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Am Metal (Nev)	4	21	21	21	— ¼
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	30	34¾	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	1	21½	21½	21½	
Am P&L 5& pf	2	47¼	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	7	44¼	44	44	— ¼
Am Rad&StS .10e	53	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Am R Mill .20e	11	13	12⅞	13	
AmRefMpf 4½ †	40	67¼	66¼	66¼	— ¼
Am Safety Raz ½e	8	17	16¾	17	— ⅛
Am Seating ½pg	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Am Sh Bldg 2g †	230	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Am Smelt & R 2	3	37½	37½	37½	
Am Smelt&RefJ †	10	154¾	154¾	154¾	— ⅛
Am Snuff 1.20e	3	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	10	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Am Stores 1.6e	11	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Am Stove .60e	41	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	4	35¾	35½	35½	— ¼
Am Sugar pf 7	2	118½	118	118½	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	10	158	157¾	158	
Am Tobacco 3a	4	61½	61	61½	+ ⅜
Am Tob B 3a	2	61½	61½	61½	+ ⅜
Am Tob pf 6 †	80	145½	145¼	145¼	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ⅛e	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Am Viscose 1e	7	41¾	41¾	41½	— ¼
Am Wat Wks	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
Am Woolen	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Am Wool pf 2k	3	64¾	64½	64½	+1
Am Zinc L & S	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Anaconda Cop ½e	27	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅜
Andes Copper ⅛e	1	10	10	10	
Armour & Co	39	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Armour & Co pf †	30	103	103	103	
Armour&Co prf3k	1	82½	82½	82½	—1
Armstrong Crk ¼e	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
Arnold Const ¾e	1	9½	9½	9½	
Asso D Gds ⅛e	4	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	+ ¼
Assd DGd 1pf 6 †	10	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ½
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	10	91	91	91	—1¼
Atch T & S 3e	24	67¼	66	66¼	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 3g	27	39¼	38½	38½	+ ½
At G&W Ind pf5g	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
Atl Refining ⅛ae	11	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Atlas Corp (1ae)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
Atlas Powd ⅛e †130		55¼	55½	55¼	+ ¼
Aunt Nichols	11	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Aust N prA1¾k †	80	69¾	69¼	69¾	— ⅛
Aviation Co .20g	10	3⅞	3¾	3¾	

B

Bald Loco ctf1½g	17	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	76	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	53	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Bank&A pf 3¾k †	20	63½	63½	63½	
Barber Asph	3	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	12	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2e	36	18⅛	17¾	17¾	
Beat Cr pf 4¼k †	10	107	107	107	+ ½
Beech Aric 1g	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
Belding-Hem .80	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Bell Airc 1e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Bendix Aviat 3⅛e	7	36⅛	35¼	35¾	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
Best Foods ½e	19	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Beth Steel (1¼e)	3	58¼	58¼	58¼	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	3	118¼	118½	118½	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf ½pe	1	40	40	40	
Bix & Decker 1.60	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox 1.5e	1	8½	8½	8½	
Boeing Airplane 1e	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Bon Ami A 4	10	90	90	90	+1
Bond Strs 2	2	35¼	34¾	35¼	+ ½
Bo-len Co .40e	14	31¼	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	13	36½	35¼	36½	— ¼
Boston & Maine	1	4	4	4	
Braniff Airw .60	9	14¾	14¼	14¼	
Bridgeport Br 1	5	10	10	10	
Briggs Mfg (2)	3	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Bristol-Mvers ⅛qe	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
Briggs & Strat 3	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ⅛e	3	20½	20½	20½	
Brunswk-Balke ⅛ae	1	18	18	18	
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	9	9¼	9	9¼	
Budd Mfg	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Budd Mfg5Spf5 †	10	59¼	59¼	59¼	
Budd Wheel ½pg	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Bullard Co 1.3e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Burl Mills (.40e)	3	28¼	28	28	— ¼
Burlng pf 5	4	107½	107	107½	— ¼
Burr Add Ma .20e	6	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Bush Term ⅛ae	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Bush TBpf13¼k †	40	47	46¼	46¾	— ¼
Bus Dr&Pitt 3½g †	10	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ¼
ButlerBros 1.20a	3	34¼	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .30e	8	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Butte C & Z ¼ag	1	3	3	3	
Byers,A M Co	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Byers pf 7 †	30	76¼	76¼	76¾	— ½
Byron Jackson ⅛e	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛

C

Calif Pack 1½	7	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Calif P pf 2½ †	170	55½	55½	55½	— ½
Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Calumet&Hec .20e	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼ae	6	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
Can Dry Ale ¼ae	2	25	24¾	25	
Canad Pacific ¾pe	8	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Cannon Mills 2	1	44	44	44	
Care C&O 5	†140	101¾	101	101½	
Case (J I) Co	12	5	4⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
Case (J I) pf 7 †	30	148¾	148¼	148¾	+ ¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	46	46	46	
Celanese Co ½pf	21	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	10	103	103	103	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	50	120¼	120	120	— ½
Celanese pr pf 7 †	110	120½	120½	120½	
Celotex Corp ⅛e	6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Celotex Co pf 1 †	240	17¾	17½	17¾	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½a	4	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Cent R R N J	6	11⅝	11½	11½	
Century Rib M	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas 1½e	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	
Certain-teed Prod	5	5	5	5	
Cert-teed 6 pf †	140	60	59¾	59¾	+ ⅜
Champ P&Fpf 6 †	40	109	108¾	109	+ ¼
Checker Cab	2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	12	45½	45¼	45¾	
Chi&E Ill 3pg	2	8	8	8	
Chi&E Ill A 1e	14	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Chi Grt W pf A¼k	6	23¾	23½	23½	
Chi Mail Or .15e	5	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Chi No West wi	16	24¾	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Chi No West pf wi	20	55¾	54¾	54¾	— ¼
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	2	42	41¾	41¾	
Chi PT prpf2½g †	50	51	51	51	
Chi Yellow Cab 1	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 3¾e	4	83½	83½	83¼	— ¼
Citr I&F 1.20	2	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
Citr I&F pf6½g †	10	105	105	105	
Citv E l pf 4½g †	30	113½	113½	113½	+1
City&Pitt 3½g †	10	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20e	3	34¼	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Clett Peab ⅛e	6	35½	35¼	35½	
Clett Pea pf 7 †	1	148½	148¼	148¼	— ¼
Coca-Cola 3a	1	114	114	114	— ¼
Colgate-Palm ½a	3	27¼	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
Collins & Ax ¼ae	1	27	27	27	
Col & South †230		16½	16¾	16½	+ ⅛
Col & South 1pf †170		17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Colum B cast A .40e	3	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Colum Carbon 4	1	89	89	89	
Colum Pict ⅛pg	3	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Colum P pf 2¾k	2	42½	41¾	42½	+1½
Comi Credit 3	8	40¾	40¼	40¼	
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	57	43¾	43½	43¾	
Comi Solv .60g	5	15¾	15¼	15¾	
Comi with&South	120	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	
Com&So pf 1¼ak	4	83	83	F3	+ ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	7	26⅛	25⅞	26	— ⅛
Consol Cigar ½e	4	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
Cons Copper .20g	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Cons Edison 1.60	17	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	7	105⅞	105¼	105⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf ¼k	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
ConsLaundries .35e	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	13	29½	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	7	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 1e	3	13¾	13¼	13¼	
Consol'n Coal	26	17¼	16¾	16¾	
ConsumP pf4½ †	170	104¾	104½	104½	— ⅛
ContainerCorp ½e	4	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	1	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Cont Can ¾ae	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
Cont Diam F .20e	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .15e	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
Cont Oil Del .30e	18	30¾	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛
Copper Bess pf3 †	40	42	40½	40½	— ½
Corn'wdSt pf2½g †	20	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	†200	48¾	47¾	48½	— ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	3	54⅝	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
Cornell-D E .20e	7	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
Coty Inc .15e	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Coty Internat	2	21½	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Crane Co ¼ae	8	21⅞	21¾	21½	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	50	108½	108	108½	+ ½
Crosley Corp ¼ae	2	18¾	18¼	18¾	— ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¼ae	4	30¼	30	30	
Crown Zeller 1	11	16¾	16	16	— ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	3	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	78½	78½	78½	
Cuba R R pf	†120	24¾	24	24	— ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	24	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	19	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	40	105	104	10	—4
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	43	43	43	
Curtiss-Wright¼ag	16	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	10	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham .35e	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	

D

Davega Strs ½ag	1	7½	7½	7½	
Davison Chem 1g	5	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Davt P&Lpf4½ †	50	112¾	112¾	112¾	— ¼
Deere & Co 2g	4	38¾	37¾	38½	+ ¼
Deere&Co pf 1.40	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ¼
Diesel-Wem-G ¾e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Del & Hudson	15	29¾	29¼	29¾	— ¼
Del Lack&West	16	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed .60e	21	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	60	34	34	34	
Diam Matchpf1½g	1	39	39	39	+ ½
Diam T Motor ¼ae	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	3	33	32½	32½	— ½
Dixie C A 2½g †	160	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	
Dome Mines h1.60	7	23½	22¾	22¾	— ¾
Doehler Die C ¾ae	3	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
Douglas Airc 5g	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
Dow Chem pf 4	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ¼
Dresser Mfg 2g	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¼
Dunhill Int	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
duPont de N 11¼e	6	144¼	144	144	— ⅜
duPont pf 4½g	3	127	126⅜	126⅞	— ⅜
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	20	118½	118½	118½	

E

Eagle Pi Ld .15e	6	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
Eastern Air L	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
Eastern R M .10e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Eastman Kodak 5	2	164	162½	162½	—2
EdisBrosStrs .80a	1	17⅛	17¼	17¼	
Eaton Mfg 3	2	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite ⅛e	3	38½	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
Electric Boat ¼ae	7	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	10	87⅝	86¾	86¾	— ⅛
El Storage Bat 2	2	40	39¾	39¾	
El Paso N G 2.40	7	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
Endicott-John 3	2	61	61	61	
Endic John pf 4 †	10	107	107	107	+1½
Eng Pub Service	74	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	100	97	97	97	+1
EPS$5½pf5½g †	370	99½	99	99½	+ ½
Eng P S $6pf6 †	80	101¾	101	101	— ½
Equit Off Bldg	7	½	½	½	
Erie RR 1g	1	12	12	12	— ¼
Erie RR ct 1g	29	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Erie RR pf A 5	3	58¾	58	58	— ¾
Evans Prods ½ae	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	8	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ¼

F

FairbanksMorse1a	3	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	9	22¾	22	22	— ½
Farns Tel & Rad	8	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
Fed Lt&Tract ¼ae	3	16½	16	16	— ⅛
Fed Mogul 1	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
Fed M & S ½pe	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Federat D Sts 1½g	5	24	23¾	23½	— ⅛
Ferro Enam ¼ae	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	3	49	49	49	+ ¼
Firestone T&R ¾ae	5	42⅞	42¾	42⅞	
FirstNalStrs 2½a	3	37½	37½	37½	
Flintkote .15e	7	22¼	22	22½	— ⅛
Florence Stove 2	3	36½	36½	36½	
Follansbee Stl	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
FollansbeeStlpf †	20	50¾	50¼	50¾	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	12	22¼	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
FostWh6pf 1½	†100	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Francisco Sugar	3	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
Freeport Sulph 2	1	32	32	32	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra .40e	2	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
Fruehauf pf 4½ †	70	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜	— ⅛

G

Gabriel Co	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	13	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Gamewell Co¼ae †	110	26¾	26	26	— ⅜
Gar Wood Ind .40	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅛a	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Gen Am Trans ⅛e	3	45	44½	45	
Gen Baking .30e	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .60g	3	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
Gen Cable	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 3½gk †	20	92½	92¼	92¼	— ¼
Gen Cigar (1)	7	26½	25⅞	26	—1
Gen Elec 1.40	56	36¼	36	36	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	4	42	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½g †	70	114	114	114	+1¼
Gen G & El A	8	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Gen Mills5pf5 †	40	131½	130¾	130¾	— ⅞
Gen Motors ¾ae	20	58¼	57¾	57¾	— ⅜
Gen Motors pf 5	1	129	129	129	+1
Gen Outd Adv ¾ag	6	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Gen P Ink pf 6 †	10	108	108	108	+1
Gen Pub Service	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Real & Util	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen R&Util pf 6g	2	81¾	81½	81¾	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .30e	3	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼ae	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Gen RySig pf 6 †	10	112	112	112	
Gen S C pf 1¾gk †	80	81	81	81	— ⅛
Gen Tel 1.60	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Gen Tire&Rub ½ae	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R .80	26	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Gillett Saf R pf 5	3	83	82½	82½	+1
Gimbel Bros .40e	4	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Glidden Co .30e	8	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅛
Gobel Adolf	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Goebel Brew .20	29	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Goodrich(BF) ¾e	8	44⅞	44½	44½	— ⅜
Goodrich B F pf 5	3	100	99¾	99¾	— ¼
GoodyearT&R ¼e	9	42¼	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
GoodyearT&R pf 5	8	109½	109½	109½	
Grth Hosiery ½pg	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	18	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Granby Con Min	8	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
GraniteCS .52½ae	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g	15	33¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	10	26⅞	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	14	20¾	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	30	144	144	144	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	41	14¾	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	4	53¾	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	6	45¼	45	45	— ¼

H

Harb-Walker 1	3	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	20	104½	104	104¼	+1½
Hercules Motor 1	5	23	2⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
Hercules Pow ¼e	3	79	78¾	79	+ ¼
Hershey Chc 3	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	—1¼
Holland Furn 2	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
Homestake Min	12	42½	41	41	—1¾

Hood-Hors B ¼ae	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Household Fin 4	1	58	58	58	—1
householdF pf5 †	60	109½	109¼	109¼	
HoustonL&P 3.60	5	64¾	64¾	64¾	— ⅛
Houston Oil	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Howe Sound 3	2	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Hudson Mot .10e	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	8	1½	1⅜

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Ship Concern's 1943 Earnings Show Decrease

NEW YORK (AP)—American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. and subsidiaries show net profit for 1943 of $1,292,478 equal to $3.07 a capital share, compared with $1,621,279 or $3.81 a share reported for 1942.

In the company's annual report earnings are reported still subject to uncertainties such as compensation for vessels requisitioned, ships lost and possible renegotiation of war contracts.

Reconstitution of the company's fleet after the war will be a serious problem, 'the report says, with the comment:

"The cost of replacing the fleet of 32 vessels which the company made available to the Government at the beginning of the war is estimated at more than $73,000,000 at today's construction costs, and no reasonable estimate of post-war earnings would warrant the requisition of vessels at such prices.

"However, for use in the prosecution of the war, the Government has built and is building a large fleet of vessels at a cost of more than $16,000,000,000. Presumably many of these vessels will be made available for sale to the American shipowners at the termination of the war.

Dow Chemical Company and subsidiaries for the nine months ended Feb. 29 shows preliminary net profit of $5,766,043, equal to $4.33 a common share, compared with $7,351,813 or $5.76 a common share shown fo rthe corresponding period ended a year earlier.

Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., which is controlled by Standard Oil Co of New Jersey, shows net income of $16,548,873 or 57 cents a share for 1943, compared with $14,683,697 or 54 cents a share reported for 1942.

American Locomotive Co. reports consolidated net profit for 1943 of $6,625,515 equal to $2.78 each on 1,379,558 shares of commop stock after $2,444,330 for preferred dividend requirements and $350,-000 preferred stock sinking fund. This compares with $5,051,592 or $3.37 a share on the common in 1942.

Eastern Steamship Lines report net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $894,-878 equal to $2.24 a common share, compared with $780,070 or $1.93 in 1942. The report said net profit for both years does not take into account Government vessels for which the company acts as general agent.

Bayuk Cigars, Inc., reports net income for the quarter ended March 31 of $315,-516 equal to 80 cents a common share after all charges, compared with revised net income for the like 1943 quarter of $348,373 or 89 cents a common share.

Campbell, Wyant and Cannon Foundry Company report net income for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 was $972,626 equal to $2.80 a capital share, compared with $859,434 or $2.49 a share in the preceding year.

Perfect Circle Company and subsidiaries reported net of $669,518 or $4.14 a share for 1943, against 1473,684 or $2.92 a share in 1942.

Florence Stove Company reports net profit for 1943 of $775,150, equal to $2.24 a share, against net profit of $841,467 o r$2.44 a share reported for 1942.

The Mead Corp. reports net income for the three four-week periods ended March 18 of $248,218 equal to 20 cents a common share compared with $281,173 or 21 cents a share for the comparable 1943 period. Net sales for the two periods were $8,-964,999 and $8,429,867 respectively.

MacAndrews & Forbes Co., manufacturer of diversified industrial and chemical products, reports net profit for the quarter ended March 31 of $165,100 equal to 45 cents a share, compared with $127,-711 or 32 cents for the period in 1943.

Lit Bros., Philadelphia department store firm, reports net profit for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31 of $1,035,812 equal to $10.79 each on 96,003 shares of $6 preferred stock on which dividend arrears amounted to $26 a share on Jan. 31, compared with $1,001,790 or $10.43 a preferred share in the previous fiscal year.

Chicago Yellow Cab Co. reports consolidated net profit for the year ended Dec. 31, after taxes but before postwar tax refund of $445,910 equal to $1.72 each on 259,431 shares, compared with $422,877 or $1.61 each on 262,732 shares on the same basis the year before.

United Drewood Corp. reports consolidated net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $72,817 equal to $2.48 each on $7 preferred shares on which dividend arrears amounted to $14 a share on Dec. 31, compared with $231,344 or $7.93 a preferred shre in 1942. Net sales for last year aggregated $7,670 715 compared with $4,-645,900 in 1942.

U. S. Fire Losses Increase 16 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Estimated losses from fire in the United States for the first three months of 1944 totaled $115,936,000, an increase of $15,814,000 or 16 per cent over losses in the similar 1943 period, the National Board of Fire Underwriters reported.

Estimated fire losses for March amounted to $39,084,000, about 1 per cent less than $39,214,000 reported in March, 1943, and 2 per cent greater than in February this year.

Losses reported in the 12 months ended March 31 aggregated $396,-049,000, compared with $318,082,-000 in the period a year ago.

Farm Loan Bonds To Be Redeemed

NEW YORK (AP)—A call for redemption on May 15 of $199,130,-100 of outstanding consolidated Federal Farm Loan bonds has been issued on behalf of the 12 Federal Land Banks by W. E. Rhea, land bank commissioner.

The issue is the 4 per cent bonds dated May 15, 1934 and due May 15, 1964. Commissioner Rhea also announced the 12 Federal Land Banks had arranged to redeem two other consolidated issues at their first callable dates on July 1 and July 15. The three bond issues will be paid off in cash without any exchange of securities.

Non-Farm Mortgages Show 41 P. C. Increase Over '43

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During February, recordings of non-farm mortgages for the country totaled $310,-000,000, 41 per cent higher than in February, 1943, and almost 3 per cent above the volume for last January, according to estimates released by the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration.

The only lending groups participating in the gain from January to February were savings and loan associations, with a rise of 13 per cent, and miscellaneous lending institutions with an increase of less than 1 per cent. The remaining types of mortgagees showed declines, from 9 per cent for insurance companies to one-half of 1 per cent for individual lenders.

Directs Engineering

C. D. Stewart

Appointed director of engineering of Westinghouse Air Brake Company. Mr. Stewart, formerly chief engineer, has been identified with the company since 1913. Ellis E. Hewitt, former assistant chief engineer, succeeds Mr. Stewart as chief engineer.

Trainmen May Refuse To Deliver Goods To Montgomery Ward

CHICAGO (AP)—Officials of a union on strike at the mail order house and department store of Montgomery Ward & Company said they had been notified that members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen would refuse to deliver merchandise to the company, effective immediately.

Francis Heisler, attorney for Local 20, United Mail Order, Warehouse and Retail Employees Union (C. I. O.), said A. H. Whitney, national head of the trainmen, had instructed trainmen's Local 119 not to handle merchandise either incoming or outgoing at the company's retail, warehouse, and mail order divisions in Chicago.

Superior Judge John J. Lupe meanwhile set a hearing for Tuesday on an amended petition to remove a temporary injunction against violent and mass picketing by the strikers.

In refusing a similar petition today, Judge Lupe advised Mr. Heisler to expand his amended petition to include information regarding orders given the company by the War Labor Board, which has certified the case to President Roosevelt.

The injunction against the strikers, issued Friray, limited the number of pickets to 42, but Mr. Heisler said Judge Lupe had declared pickets were not required to stay at entrances to the buildings and could circulate among those employees arriving for work.

Waxed Paper Group Charged by FTC With Price Fixing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint charging the American Waxed Paper Association, Philadelphia, and 24 member manufacturers with "engaging in a combination and conspiracy to restrain trade and fix prices in the interstate sale and distribution of waxed paper and waxed paper products."

The complaint is also directed against the members of the association's board of governors and its manager and secretary-treasurer, George J. Lincoln, Jr.; a period of 20 days was set for an answer to the complaint to be filed.

The trade commission charged that the manufacturers had divided the country into price zones under a system "operated in such a manner that the delivered price of each of their products is the same to all purchasers located in each respective zone regardless of their location in that particular zone and regardless of the location of the particular manufacturer making the sale."

The association was also charged with purchasing manufacturing equipment of bankrupt concerns and reselling it to members "for the purpose of preventing its use by competitors and so that any further production of waxed paper by the use of such equipment would be subject to the price-fixing and restraint-of-trade agreements entered into by the respondents."

L. E. Phillips

BARTLESVILLE, Okla. (AP)—L. E. Phillips, co-founder with Frank Phillips of the Phillips Petroleum Co., has passed on. Although Mr. Phillips rose to national prominence in business and financial circles and was a confidant of some of the nation's leading figures, he was extremely adverse to personal publicity.

That, perhaps, accounts for the reason that only now can it be revealed that he could have been Governor General of the Philippines. He was offered that post by Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley when the latter was Secretary of War under President Hoover.

March Cotton Use Expands

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during March totaled 902,102 bales of lint and 115,502 bales of linters, compared with 811,274 of lint and 106,846 of linters during February this year, and 997,422 of lint and 109,172 of linters during March last year.

U. S. Income In '43 Seen At $147.9 Billion

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department has estimated that national income last year was $147,900,000,000—22 per cent greater than in 1942, more than double that of 1939 and nearly four times the depression low of $40,000,000,000 in 1932.

In making public its latest revised estimates, the department reported that four-fifths of the $26,300,000,000 increase over the previous year occurred in three branches of the income stream: industrial wages and salaries, federal pay rolls, including those of the armed forces, and net income of farmers.

Slow Down in Growth

The agency noted the growth of national income slowed down in the last three months of 1943 due to "the approach to full economic mobilization."

Private industry, the department said, paid out $80,000,000,000 of the $102,000,000,000 total of wages and salaries last year, an increase of more than $20,000,000,-000 over 1942.

While describing wage rate increases as moderate during the year, the agency said raises granted in latter months of 1942 "were a major influence in raising private pay rolls to this level.

"Increased employment, shifts to higher paid industries, longer hours and premium rates for overtime work were contributing factors," it was added.

Rapid growth of the armed forces, the department said, caused government pay rolls to account for 39 per cent of the wage-salary increase between 1942 and 1943.

Jump in Net Farm Income

A 27 per cent jump in net farm income pushed the figure to an unprecedented $12,300,000,000.

The department said only limited data was presently available on 1943 corporate profits but that indications pointed to a 7 per cent rise to a record $8,900,000,000.

"Whereas in 1942," it said, "earnings were adversely affected by a substantial increase in income and excess profits taxes, the application of the same tax rates to 1943 returns allowed net profits to increase with the enlarged volume of business. Dividends increased to only a negligible extent, so that the rise in profits was reflected almost entirely in corporate savings."

Economist Urges Abolition of Federal Controls After War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—Assurance from the Federal Government that war controls will be eased when victory comes is imperative if industry is to provide jobs and resume mass production for peacetime, Ray B. Westerfield, professor of economics at Yale University, declared today.

"Without the abolition of these controls, which have been tolerated by the American people only because they are thought to promote the successful prosecution of the war, resulting business chaos and subsequent unemployment may well set the stage for totalitarianism," Professor Westerfield said.

His statement, released by the Economists' Committee on Reconversion Problems here, held that while Baruch and Congressional reports on postwar policy favor relaxing of wartime controls of Government on business, both reports have sidestepped the important problem of price control.

"Scarcely anything could be worse in defeating reconversion of industry from war to peacetime basis than the Stabilization Director's recent 2 per cent directive stipulating an arbitrary profit ceiling on production," the statement read.

"The extension of such manadatory production programs to many lines and with narrow profit margins is a sure way of perpetuating price and other controls," it said.

Mitchell Resigns Army Service Post

WASHINGTON (AP)—The resignation of James P. Mitchell as director of the Army Service Forces' industrial personnel division was announced by the War Department.

The resignation is effective May 1 when Mr. Mitchell will return to private industry after four years of government service.

He will be succeeded by W. A. Hughes of Indianapolis, general manager of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company and former American Telephone and Telegraph personnel executive.

Mr. Mitchell left the Western Electric Company in 1940 to help organize the training-within-industry program and later became associated with the ASF.

Affiliated Fund Loan Arranged With Bank Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Affiliated Fund, Inc., open-end investing company sponsored by Lord, Abett & Co., Inc., has arranged a loan agreement with a group of 16 banks, including Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, which will provide $10,000,000 at 2½ per cent interest, terminating $6,259,-000 on Jan. 1, 1949, and $3,741,000 on Jan. 1, 1950, for the purpose of refunding 4 per cent debentures of the same maturities which have been called for May 1.

Case for Lower Taxes, Higher Wages After War Is Improving

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Several things in the news seem to make the blurred outlines of the postwar political economy of America a little clearer. At least they do if there is anything whatever to the idea that the postwar period will be like that of the war.

One of these was the recent Vinson-Jones-Bowles-Byrnes report on the first year of "hold-the-line" stabilization. It was a triumph. The cost of living was held steady in the face of the greatest deficits, highest wages, heaviest war outlays, and largest bank deposits in American history. It was the long-awaited answer to a decade of inflation fears and warnings of old-line economists.

Case for Lower Taxes

Another thing that makes the postwar look clearer was the tremendous pressure gathered by the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. for a break in the Little Steel formula—and the still greater pressure which seems to have held it back.

The third development of importance is the growth in fashion in Washington of the "incentive tax" idea as it applies to corporate taxes—that they should be lowered sharply as soon as the war is over, in order to give business an incentive to expand its job-making outlays on equipment to make civilian goods.

There is much talk, in the most unlikely circles, of cutting corporation taxes sharply, lopping off the excess profits tax, and slightly lowering the normal-and-surtax, before any reductions are made in the personal income tax rates (except perhaps a lifting of the personal exemptions at the bottom). It appears likely that, for job-making reasons, the high taxes on corporations will be scaled down well before the high taxes on personal incomes—if the latter are ever scaled down.

A small cue to the connection appears in the steel workers' argument, in which—perhaps to caricature it somewhat—the post-war carry-backs and refunds were attacked as steals, but condoned if the companies would use them to keep their men at work or at least on the pay roll (the guaranteed wage).

The Case for Higher Wages

It is evident that in the post-war period the pressure for higher wages will continue or increase, or that—and it comes to the same thing—the pressure against them will decrease.

For the argument against further wage increases today is that everybody has to sacrifice during a war, including labor. But this argument will work in reverse in the post-war. At that time there will be large capacity and great hope and opportunity for an indefinite increase in the output of things for ma, pa, and the kids. If workmen have no moral right today to higher base rates of pay, the country has no right in the post-war to deny them such higher base rates.

The problem, of course, is what employers shall use for money in paying the higher rates. In fact, the problem is whether it will be worth while for employers to risk their money at all on hiring several million men in the kind of payroll outlay—on additions and betterments and new enterprises—which inevitably involves a large amount of financial risk.

The figures run about like this. Corporations are now doing about a gross of $250 billions, a net before taxes of about $25 billion, and a net after taxes of about $8-9 billion. The industrial plant of the country has—or had—a book value of round $75 billion, to which add about $25 billion for the railroads, $10 billion for the power companies, and so on. The war is costing about $90 billions a year and the deficit is about half that.

Will Use Treasury Deficits

It is obvious that after the war no Treasury deficits will stand in the way of providing jobs. Treasury deficits can be used for job-making purposes in two ways—either by "pump-priming," or the increase in civilian outlays, or else by tax-cutting to stimulate private outlays.

It is pretty obvious from the above figures that the quickest way to get money into circulation is not to prime the pump but to cut the taxes—at the point where the cuts will do the most good.

Such tax cuts or incentives to employment would of course be liable to the charge of being "subsidies" from the Treasury to pay rolls. Strings might be put on them. They would benefit most the most successful corporations—more earnings, more taxes to be cut. They would probably be aimed particularly toward favoring new enterprises and investments.

Meantime, however, it is also obvious that "holding-the-line" or price control of the cost of living, is popular and probably will stay popular. Thus there would be a heavy squeeze on corporations not to increase selling prices. The higher earnings of the better-run corporations would be a target for higher wage demands. The higher wages would take men away from the less successful or "marginal" corportaions. The marginal corporations which before the war worried chiefly about the spread between raw material and finished sales prices would worry most in the postwar about where to get hands.

Foundations to Be Different

It is easy to get lost in these guesses. A single prejudice will throw the whole frail structure of conjectures askew.

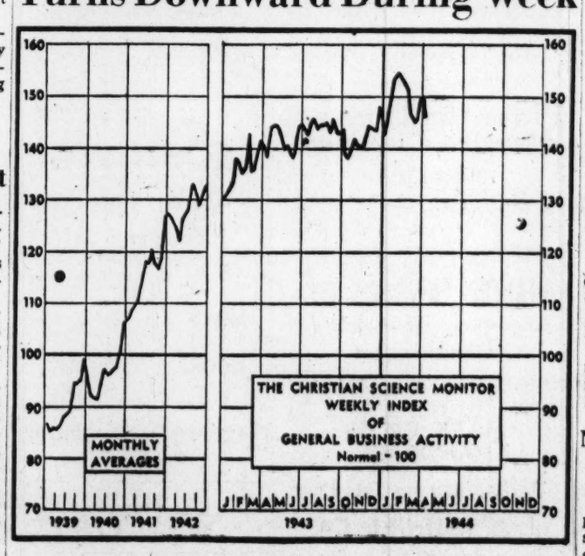
But there are a few near-certainties.

One is that the very foundations of the postwar economy will be different. Political preconceptions are different. The credit structure, instead of being based on gold redemption, is due to be based, as it is today, on steady living costs, which are made possible by rationing. The last year has shown that it can be done. The country's currency and bank deposits can be expanded beyond relation to the supply of goods and services, but not its ration coupons.

In fact, all the major economic systems are obviously in a state of flux. There is little resemblance between Mr. Churchill's postwar four-year plan and the Baldwin-Chamberlain British economic world. With Montague Norman, perhaps, went the last heir of the mantle of Bagehot. And in Russia the professors are overhauling Marx until that unhappy man, who never was a good economist anyway, begins to sound like Henry Kaiser.

Another obvious thing is that the old phrases confuse more than they clarify. "Free enterprise" and "planned economy" are less and less helpful. The "nothing but" philosophers mean less and less as they talk more and more. The simplest explanation of what is to come seems to be that major wars set major patterns, for victory and vanquished, aggressor and defender, and after the war these patterns in political economy are likely, in shifting and crabwise fashion, to be worked out into permanent ways to get more production out of more people with more satisfaction.

Monitor Index of Business Turns Downward During Week



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity declined during the week ended April 8 to 146.2 (prel.) from 149.7 for the previous week. This compared with 138.3 for the week ended April 10, a year ago.

The decline in the combined index reflected losses in the three components. Bank debits outside New York City failed to show the usual pick-up in activity over the first of the month.

Electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings dropped off contrary to seasonal expectations, the former touching the lowest level in six months.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Apr 8, 1944	Apr 1, 1944	Apr 10, 1943
Combined index	146.2	149.7	138.3
Bk debits outside NYC	180.2	185.9	163.6
Elec power production	132.9	134.9	126.1
Misc carloadings	126.3	128.3	126.3

*Preliminary.

RFC Would Sell Big Hotel

CHICAGO (AP)—The Congress Hotel, taken over by the Army as a training center Aug. 1, 1942, and later abandoned, has been placed on the market for sale, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, owners of the Michigan Avenue structure, announced. The hotel has 933 guest rooms.

Low-Price Housing Seen Postwar Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17 — The need for postwar housebuilding is greatest in the $2,000 to $4,000 price range, the Housing Committee of the Twentieth Century Fund asserted today in a report which also urged basic reforms in building, financing and marketing houses.

The Committee found that the development of industrial processes in house construction has lagged behind the comparable industries servicing other mass needs and recommended:

"A reduction of production costs through the encouragement of larger producing organizations, through greater use of machinery and factory-produced parts, more highly productive industrial techniques, and the establishment, for the bulk of house production, of more direct and economical methods of materials distribution.

Estimated Demand

Its estimated demand for housing in this country during the 10 years after the war is well over a million a year, the majority in the lower of the two price brackets and most of them constructed for rent rather than for sale.

"It is hard to see how the housebuilding industry in its traditional form, even with government aid, can effectively cope with such an assignment," the Committee said. "The problem will be one not only of obtaining a larger volume of production than ever before, but of creating an industrial organization geared to such production."

In its recommendations for reorganizing the industry the committee specifically urges the strengthening of Federal anti-trust and anti-racketeering laws and a vigorous campaign to rid the housing industry of price-fixing agreements and protecting restraints set up by contractors, dealers and labor groups.

Would Block Advancements

These are designed to block adjustments to advancing production and distribution techniques that might threaten their present interest, as is the deliberate wasteful use of materials and labor, the Committee said, urging revision of the building codes to eliminate these techniques.

It also urged the National Housing Administration to undertake a research program on materials and construction techniques in addition to its collection of data on housing needs and marketing possibilities and make these findings available to the housebuilding industry.

United Artists Pays Million for Korda's Interest in Firm

VAN NUYS, Calif. (AP)—United Artists Corporation has announced its purchase in London of Sir Alexander Korda's stock in the film concern for a price which a spokesman said was understood to approximate $1,000,000.

The stock formerly held by Mr. Korda will be placed in retirement, the announcement added, leaving the corporation ownership in the hands of the Pickford Corporation, Banguard Corpora- and Charles Chaplin.

"This should end, once and for all, rumors that United Artists was up for sale," said Edward C. Raftery, president.

Mr. Korda had been shareholder since 1935. He severed his producing connections with United Artists a year and a half ago, the announcement said, to assume his present post in charge of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studio's product in England.

Decline in Factory Employment Shown

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported a decrease of 200,000 factory workers during March, a total reduction of 300,000 for the year.

The decline in manufacturing employment, coupled with drops in all but one of the other industrial divisions, resulted in a slump of more than 1,000,000 in total nonagricultural employment over the year to a level of 36,946,000. The largest drops were in the construction and manufacturing industry sections. Employment in the durable group of manufacturing industries still was 21,000 above March, 1943.

The wage-earner index for all manufacturing stood at 163.6 during March, compared with the 1939 level of 100.

Norman Bel Geddes & Co. Adds Three New Partners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—To meet the expanded needs for industrial design in the war and postwar economy, Norman Bel Geddes & Co. of 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, has announced increased facilities, including the accession of three major executives and partners.

The three new partners are:

Robert L. Newman, Jr., as Executive Director, formerly associated with the United States Rubber Company;

Major Nathaniel B. Wales, as Technical Director, formerly inventor of the Kelvinator Refrigerator and Bendix Washing Machine and recently consulting engineer to the Combat Vehicle Section of the Ordnance Department;

Frederick H. Boynton, as Controller, for the past 11 years a staff member of Ernst & Ernst.

Promoted

Thomas F. Wilson

Appointed Assistant to the President of American Car & Foundry Co. Mr. Wilson, who previously was assistant to the Senior Vice-President, has been with the company since 1916.

Money Use Rise Laid Partly To Illicit Activities

WASHINGTON (AP)—Black market operations, efforts to evade taxes, and even enemy agents, may account for some of the demand which has put $14,000,000,-000 additional currency into circulation since outbreak of World War II, but mostly it is because the public is doing more than the usual amount of banking "on the hip" or "in the mattress."

That's the conclusion of a Federal Reserve Board statistician, G. L. Bach, writing in the April Federal Reserve Bulletin.

"There is no evidence," Mr. Bach said, "of general 'scare hoarding' of the sort which was widespread in the early 1930s.

Analyzing the Factors

While finding little available data to indicate the extent of currency use in illicit activities, Mr. Bach noted that such factors were found to be important in other countries, "and they may account for a considerable dollar amount of currency drain here, especially in the larger denominations."

He noted that while the principal demand has been for $10 and $20 bank notes, a third of the currency rise last year was in bills of $50 denomination or larger.

Recalling a recent statement by OPA Administrator Chester Bowles that housewives are paying a $1,200,000,000 tribute to the black market in food alone and that total black market operations probably far exceed that amount, Mr. Bach added:

"Only a portion of all such transactions can reasonably be expected to give rise to continued special currency demands, especially when it is remembered that currency may be used many times per year."

Black Market Money

He expressed doubt that all money demands specifically growing out of black markets would approach $1,000,000,000.

Mr. Bach said it is similarly difficult to guess how much money may be held as a means of concealing income to evade taxes but that "scattered reports indicate that there may be a substantial amount of such holdings, especially by individuals in business for themselves."

Most difficult of all to estimate, he continued, "is the amount used by foreign agents in subversive activities. Large amounts of currency have been found on captured foreign agents, but no indication is available as to the total dollar amount which may be involved."

Tracing the pattern of the last war when a similar but much smaller demand occurred, Mr. Bach said the return flow after this war might amount to between $5,000,000,000 and $10,000,-000,000 but still leave more than $15,000,000,000 in circulation — more than double the amount in late 1939. Money in circulation on Wednesday totaled $21,295,000,000.

Realty Bond Prices Up 46 P. C. in 21-Month Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A further advance during March of 3.7 per cent marked the twenty-first consecutive month during which the Amott-Baker Realty Bond Price Averages, based upon 200 selected issues of properties in New York, Buffalo, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other eastern cities, have increased in price. This 21-month advance has added 45.9 per cent to the market value of these securities since June 30, 1942.

It is interesting to note that the average price of the 200 issues on March 31, of $448 per $1,000 bond, is only 7 points below the high of $455 attained on Feb. 28, 1937, and the present price represents the second highest figure reached by the averages since they were first compiled in 1933. The March average price has added 9.5 per cent to the $409 average price at the close of 1943.

In the classification by cities the 127 New York issues which comprise the largest subdivision in this group increased 5 per cent during March. Other important gains were registered by a group of 26 Philadelphia and 12 Pittsburgh issues, each of which advanced 2.8 per cent.

Tire Situation Improves; 'Gas' Outlook Cloudy

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—The shifting gasoline supply picture—now it's good, now it's bad—was back on the gloomy side today, but there was some cheer for essential motorists who need new tires.

Tabulation of March gasoline consumption figures shows, a spokesman for the Office of Price Administration said, that an increase in the "B" ration is "not warranted in any part of the country."

The figures, he added, have not been presented yet to Col. Bryan Houston, OPA rationing chief, for a final decision but he said there seemed to be little doubt that an increase would have to be ruled out.

Mr. Houston is known to have felt that on the basis of preliminary surveys the prospects for an increase in the "B" ration were good. But complete statistics reveal, the official said, that consumption was just about equal to quotas in the East and Midwest last month. No ration increase can be considered, he asserted, until consumption is running several thousand barrels a day under allocations.

Any increase now on the West Coast "is definitely out of the question," he said.

Meanwhile it was learned that the ration quota of new synthetic passenger car tires will be boosted in May, probably by about 15 per cent over the 750,000 allocated this month. Indications are that nearly all of the larger supply will go to meet the needs of highly essential drivers, with few if any new tires available for non-preferred "B" book drivers and none for "A" card holders.

Tire quotas are being increased because manufacturers' and dealers' inventories, dangerously low a few months ago, are now at a safe margin. To build them up for any emergency, only three quarters of monthly production of new synthetics has been rationed thus far.

National Bank Call

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The Comptroller of the Currency today issued a call for a statement of the condition of all national banks at the close of business Thursday, April 13.

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Brick and shingle dwelling, 6 rooms, 2-car garage; good transportation to New Kensington or Pittsburgh, Pa., within 3 blocks from door; owner employed in another location. Address M-327, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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In The Christian Science Monitor

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REAL ESTATE FOR RENT

FOR RENT, Centre Harbor, New Hampshire, organizational camp equipped for 50; lake frontage. Dalton, Violet Lane, Westport, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

N. Y. C., West 67th St., near Second Church; park; beautiful studio, living room, bedroom, kitchenette; switchboard. En 2-6700, Howlett.

APARTMENTS WANTED

BY FAMILY of 4 adults, Christian Scientists, 6-room heated apt. or 2-family house; oil heat; within 10 miles Boston; by June 1. Box F-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Careful tenant seeks cool, 2-room furnished apartment June to Aug.; preferably neighborhood First Church; reasonable. Box 70, 1013 National Press Bldg. 4.

ROOMS TO LET

MARBLEHEAD, MASS. — Pleasant, sunny room, center of town, near transportation; breakfasts if desired. Marblehead 2771-R.

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BOSTON—2 sunny connecting rooms overlooking The Fenway; every convenience; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Call Com. 8334.

ROOMS WANTED

TORONTO—Apartment or two or three unfurnished rooms for young couple. F. W. COSBY, 6 Broadway Avenue, MO. 4578.

HOMES TO SHARE

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY—Permanent home for housekeeping couple; comfortably furnished cottage on Riverfront, Westport, Conn.; owner occupies only 6 months from May; fair compensation for services. Write Box D-5, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ONE or two men to share bachelor accommodations on a farm near Providence. A. H. Goodwin, Industrial Trust Co., Providence, R. I.

HOMES WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Working mother seeks loving home, young companionship, 10-year-old boy or care afternoons; summer; near First Church. Box 71, 1013 National Press Bldg. 4.

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MEISSEN china—onion pattern; assorted plates and serving dishes; will sell separately; no dealers. Dr. W. GOODE, Hancock Street, Auburndale, Mass. Big 3756, eves. only.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CLASSIFIED

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Bring proof of citizenship and Social Security number. Only applicants not working in war industries will be considered.

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CAPABLE, all-around, willing worker for edifice staff of large New York church. Write Box S-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PRACTICAL food man for the management of a high-class cafeteria; state full particulars in first letter. Box X-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
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MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

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For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

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OFFICE ASSISTANT, with or without experience. Room 22, 156 State St., Boston, Mass.

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for Men
393 Congress Street

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

PORTLAND (Continued)

We Feature
Hallmark and Norcross Greeting Cards
You'll find a card for every occasion
Wedding Anniversary, Going Away, Convalescent, Sympathy, Announcements, Birthday, Graduation, Friendship
CARD SHOP—STREET FLOOR
Porteous Mitchell and Braun
PORTLAND, MAINE

DIAMONDS
You'll Treasure
Carter diamond rings radiate the clarity, beauty and quality excellence of expert selection. Our reputation is your protection.
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
521 CONGRESS STREET

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

Real Estate
Insurance
JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
215 Main St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2024-W. Hours: 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 5 to 6 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

Grade A Guernsey Milk
FRESH EGGS
ROBERT L. STILSON
130 Clinton Street Tel. 3274-W

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

You'll find here
Whimsical Little Hats
to climax
SPRING COSTUMES!
HARRY G. EMMONS

DUSTIN & SMITH INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
TONKIN & FRASER
$5 to $6.50
79 North Main Street

MANCHESTER

Send Flowers
They are always appreciated
Phone 1241
given special attention
Buy War Bonds
Stache Florist
683 SECOND STREET

Cotton Dresses
Young and Gay
1944's newest, prettiest cottons for now and thru the summer,
5.98
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Books—Stationery
Buy War Bonds
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
BUY WAR BONDS
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

Joan de Gagne
Helena Curtis Cold Wave and other fine permanents—
All types of Beauty Culture
31 Hanover St. Phone 4590

We have some fine
WATCHES
Come in and see the assortment.
Your Dependable Jeweler
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
900 ELM STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5043 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You can depend on Hecker's for Quality Meats—Vegetables Groceries—Bakery
PHONE 3139
R. HECKER & CO.
191 DOUGLAS STREET

NASHUA

GABY'S
Exclusive Shoppe
Millinery
85 West Pearl Street, Nashua, N. H.

COLD PERMANENTS
with Individual Styling
featured at
ISIDORE'S
Your Hair Stylist
48 Main St. Tel. 963 Nashua, N. H.

SPEARE'S NASHUA, N. H. HAVERHILL, MASS.
Home Decorating Time
Visit Our Downstairs Depts. for
- Kitchen Wares, Floor Waxes,
- Dishes, Pyrex, Fiesta Ware, etc., *and dozens of other items for the home.*

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
Two Gas Stations
125 Broadway
also
Corner Spring and Touro
Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs *Books*
Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

You'll enjoy shopping at
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Largest and Most Up-to-Date
DEPARTMENT STORE
225-227 THAMES STREET

Turano's Beauty Shoppe
9 BROADWAY
Phone 3460

WICKFORD

The WICKFORD GARAGE
Batteries and Electrical Service
Starters and Generators
RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Maintenance Repairs
Dock and Waterfront Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA ARLINGTON

Smart . . . and Reasonably Priced!
Westmont Apparel Shop
Ladies' Ready to Wear and Accessories
4807 N. First St. 3261 Columbia Pike
Arlington Forrest Arlington, Virginia
GLebe 9800

Complete and Guaranteed Service
for all makes of cars
Ford Herbys INC.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

COLONIAL HAIRDRESSING PARLOR
MABEL TAYLOR
a complete beauty service
110 South Royal Street Alex. 0765

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0636

Crossword Quiz Answers

J	O	H	N	S	O	N				
A	R	I	A		X					
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L		B	E	L		A				
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	P	I	T		P					
P	A	L	A	M	O	N				
	R		L	U	L	U				
C	R	O	Y	D	O	N				

17

ALEXANDRIA ARLINGTON (Continued)

BE PREPARED!
Have Your Clothes Cleaned the "Southern" Way!
Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
223 N. Payne St. Alexandria

LYNCHBURG

GRADUATION GIFTS of SILVER
Phillip's BROTHERS INC.
BIBEE'S
Your Home-Owned Chain Grocery
Fresh Vegetables, Fruits, Meat

FUR STORAGE
Remodeling—Repairing
by expert furriers
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam. Just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 50186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
229 Granby Street
ESTABLISHED 1909

23777
Terrie's Branch
HAMPTON ROADS PAPER CO.
416 GRANBY STREET
Social and Commercial Stationery, Luggage, Greeting Cards and Gifts

ROANOKE

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

BIBEE'S SUPER MARKET
Finer Foods at Lower Prices
420 Luck Ave. S. W. Dial 3-0541

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
37 Years Serving You
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men
Visit
JOS. SPIGEL, Inc.
for
New Spring Arrivals in everything Ready-to-Wear.
Look to
Pugh's
for Your Spring Apparel

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

CHARLESTON PRINTING CO.
Professional Printers
PHIL CONLEY, *Pres. and Gen. Mgr.*
810 Virginia St. W. Phone 21-583

Every advertiser in The Christian Science Monitor appreciates knowing when you make a purchase in response to his advertisement.

CHARLESTON (Continued)

We Cordially Invite You to Visit
Woodrum's
602 VIRGINIA ST. E.
Complete Home Furnishers

National FURNITURE COMPANY
Let's Buy More Bonds and Back the Attack
606-610 VIRGINIA ST. E. PHONE 24-315

THE RADFORD PAINT CO.
Wallpaper
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES
Buy More War Bonds
114 Washington St., W. Phone 23-159

IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
MILK—CREAM
ICE CREAM
Rich in Taste
Faultless in Quality
PHONE 25-181

The Old Dutchess Bakery
Pastries of Quality
Full line of Cookies and Pies
Wedding and Birthday Cakes on Order
We are closed every Monday
1224 E. Wash. St. Phone 21232

Blossom Dairy Co.
Homogenized Vitamin D Milk
PHONE 24-131

CLARKSBURG

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

HUNTINGTON

A VICTORY GARDEN
Patriotic — Thrifty
GOOD SEEDS
GARDEN TOOLS INSECTICIDES
C. M. Love & Co.
1040 3RD AVENUE PHONE 5129

Flowers and Gifts
LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
BLUE DEL FLOWER SHOP
446 Tenth Street Phone 28259

MARION BIERN, Inc.
416 TENTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
Women's Apparel
Millinery

O. J. MORRISON
Department Store
For Dependable Values
831 Fourth Avenue
Huntington West Virginia

MORGANTOWN

Quality Furniture
LOVING FURNITURE CO.
Phone 7821 Morgantown, W. Va.
219-21 Walnut Street
Corner Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.

ASHTON
Complete Service
Washing
Lubrication
Esso

WHEELING

Dependable, Economical
PITTSBURGH COAL
ALL SIZES
CLEAN COAL CO.
WOODSDALE 463

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 3-4615

Robinson's
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY
DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. 4-1132, 8 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

Gardening's "Gunning" Your Seeds Are "Ammunition"

We have a complete assortment of high quality Victory Garden Seeds.

W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.

Phone 2-4241 410-416 Bank St.

Nelson Eddy in Knickerbocker Holiday at the ELGIN THEATRE

Customers' confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us.

FURS

Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction

72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

FLOORS is our specialty

Dustbane Products Limited

C. E. Pickering, President

200½ Bank Street 2-5751

Insurance

ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.

Successors to GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED

140 Wellington St 2-4823

The China and Gift Shoppe

Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby

McINTOSH & WATTS

245-247 Bank Street 2-6383

LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

Dustproofed Coal and Coke

PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

234 Bank Street 2-5777

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED

Makers of THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD

Rich as Butter, Sweet as a Nut

458 Catherine St., Ottawa 3-0600

J. D. SANDERSON CO.

Roofing and Sheet Metal Work

575 McLeod Street 3-3125

The Evening Citizen

Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

BUILDERS' and HOME HARDWARE

Japalac Paint

W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.

Phone 2-4241 410-416 Bank Street

LANGLEY'S

788 BRONSON AVENUE

Dial 3-5111 (Opposite First Ave.)

For Certified Dry Cleaning and Storage

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1683 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Hoodleigh

CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

BEER'S FURS

STORAGE 2%

REPAIRING REMODELING

KE. 7378 1161 ST. CLAIR W.

Dunfields

FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES

Quality Furnishings for Men

GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED

146 YONGE STREET

Between Richmond and Temperance

N. A. Kirby

Accountant—Auditor

Statements and Income Tax Systems Installed

205 Yonge Street

Tels: HO 2822, WA 9990

Mellors FINE ARTS

Fine Paintings, Pictures cleaned and restored. Framing, Reguilding and Toning.

759 Yonge Street KI. 3768

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk

Powdered Buttermilk

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill and Lindsay

BREAD Always Ask for CANADA

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

A COMPLETE SERVICE

Four laundry services to choose from. "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

QUALITY • SATISFACTION • SERVICE

Staines FLOWERS

15 East St. Clair Ave., Toronto

Phone MI. 8484 Night MO. 5446

Callow Brothers

STATIONERS PRINTERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856

Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

"Character Clothes for Women"

Ira-Berg Limited

1434 Yonge Street, Toronto

PRINTING

Duggan and Graham Limited

426 Queen Street East

Waverley 3307

Toronto Dairies Limited

A Co-operative Company

Pure Dairy Products

661 Gerrard Street East

Telephone GLadstone 1131

VALLEY VIEW DAIRY

T. Roberts & Sons, Ltd.

For the Best in Dairy Products

Toronto's Most Modern Dairy

658-660 Pape Ave. HA. 1153 3052

Distinctive Styles

flor-enz HATS

MADE TO ORDER AND REMODELLED

168 Yonge St. (Room 103) EL. 7890

JUNCTION 4157

THE CANADA DAIRIES LTD.

We give the best service we possibly can during these war days. But our high quality never varies. Give us a try.

1675 St. Clair W.

TORONTO

16 STORES

Woman's Bakery LIMITED

Ray Leaze, Pres

Catering Dept. MI 0911

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel

A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests

Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W (Just East of St. George St.)

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Moved, Packed and Shipped to all parts of the world.

Local and Long Distance Furniture Vans Canada and U. S. A.

10,000 square feet furniture storage

HEDGES THE MOVER

486-8 Mount Pleasant Road MAyfair 4480

Reference Imperial Bank

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED

Richer and Better Dairy Products

City-Wide Service

250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Try Borden's "GOLDEN CREST"

IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED

KI 6151

Fine Footwear for Ladies

SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.

Specialists in Fitting Children

HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.

Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys

JOHNSON'S

Eglinton at Avenue Road HI 3387

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone DE-9297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SCIENTIFIC SHOE FITTING

Shoes for Men and Women

Wm. H. MACK Inc.

Better Fitting Footwear

1432 Bleury Street and 1395 St. Catherine St. W.

IN MONTREAL IT'S MORGAN'S

For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.

Ask for descriptive booklet

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop

Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty

Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED

Sherbrooke at Mountain MONTREAL

also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

FRONTENAC 3131

OGILVY'S LABEL is your guarantee of quality and sound value

JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited

Established 1866

ELMHURST MILK

Cream Butter Chocolate Drink Eggs

DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP SHOP

MEATS, GROCERIES FRUITS, VEGETABLES

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

Use the Phone—We Deliver

FRESH FOODS

WHERE QUALITY COUNTS

Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada

DOMINION

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL

TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.

WI. 5121

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Dutton

"Say, what number are YOU calling, Biff? All I can get is a busy signal!"

Ship Post Office

Floating Postmen Handle Mail for Lake Steamers

(AP Features)

Detroit

A cinch for top rank in any popularity poll with Great Lakes' seamen is Detroit's floating post office which early this month inaugurated its 50th year of mid-river deliveries to inter-lake freighters.

The trim, diesel-powered O. H. Mook, fourth in a line of mail-boats, is the only maritime post office maintained by the U. S. Government. Last year in a 248-day season, it handled a record 2,263,109 pieces of mail, 48 times the volume of the first year's operation in 1895.

At the outset, transfer of mail with lake steamers was accomplished by a three-man carrier crew, taking turns in a rowboat and exchanging letters in a bucket lowered from the passing freighters.

Today expert pilots swing the 65-foot Mook alongside a steamer as it churns along. Transfer of letters, parcels, money orders and postal savings is accomplished in seconds and the Mook is away to greet another oil tanker, ore or grain carrier. Last year the Mook, in its eighth season of service, made 21,344 such contacts.

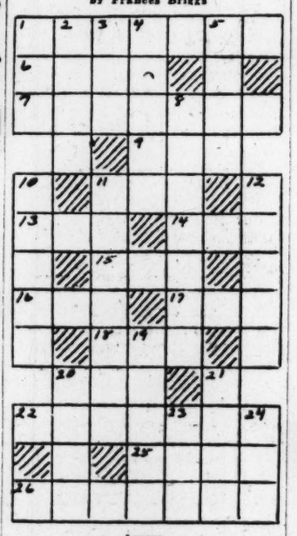
The bucket remains the means of exchange, however, but the floating postmen can't remember the last time a load went into the water.

Mail delivered to the River station eight times a day by truck is sorted below deck.

River traffic ordinarily is well spaced, but the floating postmen must move nimbly when clearing weather frees a "fog fleet." Veterans recall those busy days, when mail was exchanged with "21 vessels in 25 minutes" or "17 boats in 21 minutes."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was the "Great Cham of Literature"?
6—Tune.
7—Elgin, Illinois, is noted for manufacture of what?
9—If you emulated Bill Hulse, would you run, act, or fly?
11—Pronoun.
13—Outer covering of a baseball is made up of how many pieces?
14—Would you eat, don, or row a pelisse?
15—The Bengal quince is also called what?
16—Girl's name.
17—What is the spike of a cereal plant?
18—Three-toed sloths.
20—What is the shaft of a mine?
22—Who is Arelite's friend in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales"?
25—What is first name of Miss Bell, Zona Gale heroine?
26—What is one of world's greatest airports?

Down

1—What is one of bony structures which frame the mouth?
2—Spoken.
3—Strike.
4—What is mother-of-pearl?
5—A yoke might be used to join together what draft animals?
8—What are artificial barriers over which men or horses leap in a race?
10—What is the singular of "atlantes"?
11—What is a short thick nail, used for protecting soles of heavy boots?
12—According to recent play, what "was a boojum"?
19—Where is Anzio?
20—What is a young salmon called?
21—What game, played with mallets, is of Oriental origin?
23—Mire.
24—Who was father of Joshua?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Today's Quotation

There is a great deal of unmapped country within us. — GEORGE ELIOT

Brevities

They say the Eskimos can't read their income tax forms; and interpreters have a tough time translating $27.54 into salmon.—Detroit News.

Station WQXR has further endeared itself to its public by cutting out singing commercials. The management holds that the radio plug should be made as nearly painless as possible.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1938, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Koror (kō'-rôr)—Town in the Palau Island group, Japan's administrative center for the Caroline Islands.

Makita, Vice Admiral Kakusaboro (kä-kōō-sä-bō-rō, mä-kē-tä — even accent) — New commander in chief of Japan's Maizuru Naval Station.

Maniago (mä-nyä'-gō) — Airdrome 50 miles northeast of Venice, Italy.

Sumprabum (sōom'-prä-bōom') — Communications center in northeast Burma.

Szombathelyi, Gen. Franz (sōm'-bō-tĕl-y') — Hungary's Chief of General Staff.

Woleai (wō'-lā-ä'-ē) — Island in the center of the Caroline group.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Babeldoab or Babelthuap (bä'-ĕl-dō-äb') — Largest island of the Palau group, Caroline Islands.

Jassy (yäs'-ē)—Key Rumanian railway center, 10 miles west of the Pruth River.

Kishinev (kē-shē-nyôf') — Capital of Bessarabia.

Palau Islands (pä-lou') — Part of the Caroline group, and a Japanese naval base.

Sakhalin (sä'-kä-lēn') — Russian-owned island off the coast of Siberia.

Tiraspol (tyĕ-räs-pôl'-y')— Important rail junction northwest of Odessa.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; o͝ut, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdūre; ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Gene Carr

"No, Miss Jones doesn't live here, but I do."

A Verse for Today . . .

I am continually with thee: thou hast holden me by my right hand. Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory.—Ps. 73:23, 24

Three Guesses

What is a place with all of these:
Three eyes to contemplate three peas,
A nickname for a boy, some trees,
Part of the mouth a person sees?

Answer: Philippines.

In Lighter Vein

News From Home

The machine-gunner had just come out of action somewhere in Italy and, back at his base, asked eagerly for his mail. One postcard only was handed to him, and came from the local post office in his home town. It read:

"Dear Sir,—This is to notify you that your gun license has expired."

—Answers.

Of No Use

Entering the newly-opened shop, the commercial traveller exclaimed cheerfully:

"Good morning, Mr. Smith! How's trade?"

"Not so good."

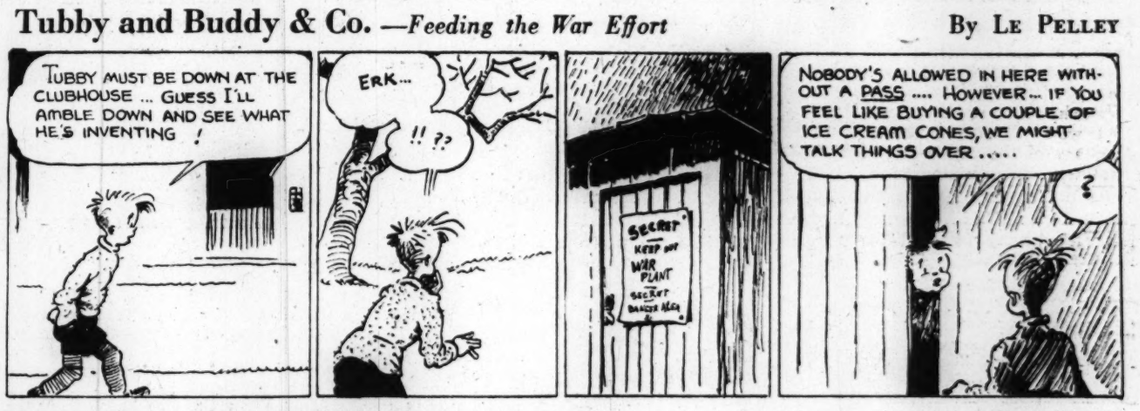
"I'm sorry to hear it."

"Yes," Mr. Smith went on; "when a laddie came into the shop yesterday and asked for an empty box, my assistant gave him the till."—Exchange.

NEWS ITEM— BERN NEWSPAPER REPORTS HITLER PLEADS TO JAPANESE FOR HELP.

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Feeding the War Effort*

By LE PELLEY


TUBBY MUST BE DOWN AT THE CLUBHOUSE ... GUESS I'LL AMBLE DOWN AND SEE WHAT HE'S INVENTING !
ERK...
!! ??
SECRET KEEP OUT WAR PLANT SECRET DANGER AREA
NOBODY'S ALLOWED IN HERE WITHOUT A PASS .... HOWEVER... IF YOU FEEL LIKE BUYING A COUPLE OF ICE CREAM CONES, WE MIGHT TALK THINGS OVER .....
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*More Spots*

By RODGERS

The painter came to our house today-
And every one warned me to keep away from the paint-
They seemed sure I was going to get myself all splattered up-
And — they weren't so far wrong at that!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles —*Checkmate!*

By THE HAGERS

"Tomorrow we will hit the trail; At four bells, mate, we hoist the sail."
"Aye, aye, sir! When we put to sea," Said I, "what will my duties be?"
"You'll keep the log, help navigate, Scrub decks, mend sails, stand watch at eight."
And every evening after mess You'll let me beat you, mate, at chess."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Invasion Prelude

A few months ago anything on the scale of last week's air assault on Europe would have been taken as the final signal for the opening of the Second Front. Now it appears that the British-American fliers expect to raise the tempo at least one more notch before the amphibious forces push off.

For weeks the so-called "invasion coast" has been pounded in every spare moment. And recently the pattern of bombing has included railroads, bridges and airfields which must be knocked out to cripple the Nazis counterattacks when invasion begins. Out of some forty major targets hit last week by Allied planes based in Britain, seventeen were airfields and fourteen railway centers as against only thirteen aircraft factories. Many of these rail and air centers were in France and the Low Countries.

The intensity of the air invasion can be measured by 15,000 tons of bombs dropped — double what the Germans landed on Britain in the worst four months of the air blitz. Also by the RAF's 4,000-ton blow at rail yards in France and Belgium — the heaviest single "strike" of the war. The scope of the attack can be measured by American bomber sorties all the way from Toulouse in southern France to Marienburg in East Prussia and to Posen in Poland, to say nothing of Italian-based raids on Austria, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria.

The light or entirely lacking fighter-defenses against some of the long-range raids indicate either that the Luftwaffe is so stretched that it cannot defend everywhere or that the Nazis are husbanding their fighters and concentrating them near the invasion coasts. When D-day comes even the heavy bombers will be striking closer to the front, leaving production targets to hit at communications and supplies.

When the invasion comes there will also be clear patterns of concentration to blast open landing places or block the rail lines, roads and airfields the Germans must use to counter specific Allied landings. When General Eisenhower told a group of pilots that soon he would be driving them so hard they would not get proper food or sleep for weeks he was thinking of one further stage of intensity in air attack. When it opens the Germans will have not merely their dreaded two-front war, but a multi-front war—with the Russians pushing from the east, the Allies from Italy and several beachheads, while navies of the air launch attacks from every side.

Pan-Americanism for Peace

Two kinds of people in the United States are attracted by Pan-Americanism. There are the sincere internationalists who see it as an important element strengthening efforts for wider collaboration in peace. There are others—we used to call them isolationists—who look upon it as a handy substitute for genuine organization of world order. They believe it may satisfy the public demand for international action to assure peace without causing the United States to make the real commitments necessary to maintain peace.

Secretary Hull is evidently aware of this new isolationism. He could not have missed a recent widely publicized proposal that Americans take no stronger measures for world peace than those already implicit in Pan American relations. In any event, his Pan American Day address in Washington contained this pertinent passage:

> Successful as Pan-American common action has been, it has not been complete. And it took time, which may not always be available. Therefore we learn that an international organization, whether in the field of inter-American co-operation or in the broader field of world peace, must have two main supports. It must gather its greatest strength from the rightness and justness of the principles upon which it is founded and the mutual trust of its members.
>
> It must also have such an essential framework and machinery and such an acceptance of their obligations on the part of its members as will enable it to act promptly and effectively in times of crisis.

We find here a realistic distinction between "the field of inter-American co-operation" and the "broader field of world peace." And we find an emphasis on "machinery" and "acceptance of . . . obligations" to enable it to act effectively. It is in this context that Pan-Americanism can make its greatest contribution both to American and to world peace. It is in this context that the friendship of the Americas can have its most noble expression.

A "Sit Down" on Censorship

The "sit down strike" of five British newspapermen in the Burma war theater, protesting against over-zealous censorship is a very good thing. First, it may prove, even through negative means, the power of a free press.

Secondly, it may lift some of the curtain of doubt surrounding military affairs in that quarter and either relieve fears lately mounting over the quality of leadership in India and Burma, or compel the changes that need to be made for satisfactory prosecution of the war.

Censorship in the Far East has been of a peculiar kind. In China, where blockade of supplies has inflicted sharpest difficulties on both internal affairs and the conduct of war against Japan, censorship has tried to lower a smoke screen of rather rosy hue over the picture. It hasn't worked.

In Burma and India where we have reason to hope the military situation, at least, is not so difficult as in China, censorship has only succeeded in disturbing the British and American homefronts.

It is, we feel, time for some truth-telling, and the correspondents in the field may have chosen the most effective way of compelling the telling. We hope so.

Uses of Sovereignty

The most important question before the American people today, as when victory in World War I was assured, is whether they will use victory to secure peace for themselves by securing it for a world from which they cannot withdraw. To do so, they must arrange for an international application of force to preserve order. This means they must reconsider concepts of sovereignty which assume that it is the same quantity whether exercised within a nation's borders or in the world community.

In the current issue of that distinguished quarterly, "Foreign Affairs," Wendell Willkie makes a notable contribution to public thinking on this most vital of all postwar questions. We are reprinting excerpts from that article on this page today.

Mr. Willkie suggests this change in mental attitudes: "We shall have to give up the idea that sovereignty is something simply to be conserved, like the talent which was laid away in the earth in the Biblical parable, and accept the idea that it is an active force to be used. . . . I want to see our Government and people use the sovereign power of the United States in partnership with the sovereign power of other peace-loving nations to create and operate an international organization which will give better protection to the rights of all nations, on a wider political, economic and social basis, than has ever yet been attempted in history."

The experience of every student of international affairs will bear out Mr. Willkie's testimony that much of the current confusion over the meaning of sovereignty and the manner in which it may be properly exercised comes "from those who are willing to form considerations of apparent personal or party advantage to promote discord between the United States and other nations. Usually the nations they seem to hate most are our two chief allies." There is a remedy for the effects of this sort of "thinking." It is to understand how American sovereignty may be legitimately used for world security.

Rum—But No Sugar?

The sugar situation, wires The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau, is not easing any. On the contrary, rations for ice cream, candy, soft drinks, and confections generally have actually been decreased—in order, it is explained, not to inconvenience the housewife. Continued rationing and restrictions, the country is told, are due to the demand for shipping to supply the invasion front. Yet the War Production Board has just announced a decision to permit unlimited importation of rum for three years from the Caribbean area, with 2,000,000 gallons ready to be shipped.

Does this mean that there are ships available to carry rum to the United States from the islands of the Caribbean Sea, but none to carry sugar, their chief crop? Does this mean that one agency of the Government at Washington plans to ship in distilled liquor to assuage the thirst of those who find their supply of intoxicants running low, while another agency rules against the normal supply of ice cream by denying the use of shipping for sugar?

A Lesson in Blitzkrieg

Our Readers Say—

Socialization

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You are doing an important work in bringing to the attention of your readers the disastrous consequences of the proposed medical bill. This is merely one of the steps which would lead toward a centralized government. In a complex society, which is becoming increasingly socialized, it is inevitable that the Federal Government should assume more and more control. As this increases, the freedom of the individual and of the small locality necessarily diminish, and with this the feeling of individual responsibility.

The history of our great cities shows that the larger the group which undertakes control over the day-to-day affairs of its members, the more there is likely to be corruption, demagogic control, and loss of freedom. Although for economic reasons we may consent to certain increases in Federal power, we should limit such increases to the minimum.

The best method for preventing Federal increase of power is for local groups to organize to accomplish for themselves the purposes claimed to be accomplished by the extension of the Federal controls. Thus group insurance, if sufficiently widespread, might have prevented the socialization resulting from Social Security. Likewise, group insurance to provide against financial disasters resulting from hospitalization and medical treatment is one of the ways by which the proposed medical bill may be fought. Whatever urgency may be claimed for it, however, Government control of medical care should be prevented if we are to retain that individual freedom for which we hope this war is being fought. WARREN A. SEAVEY

Cambridge, Mass.

Appreciation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an editorial of The Christian Science Monitor entitled "Republicans and Peace," I read the following sentence: "The most vital thing about any plan is the spirit in which it is carried out." It is this attitude, this being Pro-Principle, that has made me love The Christian Science Monitor.

While living in Berlin, Germany, I subscribed to your paper. At that time, I could hardly speak any English, and many times friends translated various articles for us. We were thankful to see that the correspondents looked around for the good events in the countries and tried to give other nations the reason for some of the strange happenings. It also gave us an entirely different opinion of America, where our local propaganda in Germany seemed to connect everything that was American with gangsterism and the making of money.

After coming to America, I, as a German, was deeply concerned about the faith of my home country, and so I tried to listen to every speech that Hitler made over the radio. The last one I heard was after the German Government made the friendship pact with Russia. Just as I, so millions of Germans must have been astonished by this act, after they had heard nothing for fifteen years but hate and destruction for Russia. Hitler clarified this action with the following sentence: "It does not matter what methods we use, so long as we reach our goal." After hearing this, the last string in my tie of loyalty to the Germans as a nation was broken.

The next day I applied for American citizenship. When the time came when I had to swear allegiance to the American Flag, which stands for Liberty and Justice for all, I did it with a most gratifying and thankful heart.

I thought of Goethe and Schiller, who at their time were called "world citizens," and of Martin Luther, who was very much against the belief of "the end justifies the means." They, too, although Germans, fit very well into the mental atmosphere of liberty and justice for all.

A country where newspapers like The Christian Science Monitor is allowed to be printed and where such a paper is read and appreciated, must be blessed indeed. May more Americans awake to this fact.

Chicago (Mrs.) LORA NEUKIRCH

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Our Sovereignty: Shall We Use It?

The Wide Horizon

By Wendell L. Willkie

Excerpts From an Article in Foreign Affairs for April.

There need be no confusion regarding the central fact of the matter. Sovereignty within the United States resides in the people of the United States. The people of the United States exercise the supreme power of the state. They are sovereign.

What, then, is the difficulty? It comes from the effort to extend the sovereignty concept beyond the purpose for which it was developed and apply it in the field of relations among nations.

* * *

Does the sovereignty of the American people extend throughout the world? The question has only to be put to be answered: obviously not. Two states, at the moment, pretend that they have a right and duty to enforce their will throughout the world. They have dressed their claim up in fancy and most offensive theories based on blood, race, and mythology. It is now in the course of being put down. . . .

I think that if we wish to establish relations between nations based on law instead of force the method which must be followed is the one employed when men enter into a contract of partnership. This has been developed over the years as a practical device for advancing the interests of civilized persons. A proper partnership involves clear rights and equivalent duties for all the partners, proportionate to their respective stakes in the common enterprise. The rights do not exist apart from the duties. This means that anyone who wants to enjoy the advantages of a partnership must give up some of his individual freedom of action. . . .

Let me indicate by a simile the sort of thing I have particularly in mind. Visualize several big apartment houses which touch one another in a single city block or occupy adjoining blocks. Is it sensible and profitable for each to depend for protection against fire exclusively on a fire-fighting organization composed of its own dwellers and employees? Or is it better for the owner of each to make agreements with the others as to the conditions under which he will allow his standpipe to be used and under which fire brigades from neighboring houses may use his roof in fighting a neighborhood fire? Going one step further, should the owners not agree to pay taxes at agreed rates to maintain a fire department which will serve them all?

Common support of a common fire department does not affect the individual titles of ownership to individual properties. The point is, that unless the owners do arrange for common support of some kind they will wake up one day to find that their title deeds are indeed perfect and without a flaw but that what they apply to are piles of rubble and charred beams. . . .

* * *

The idea of "policing" parts of the world outside the boundaries of the United States is not a new one for us. Acting unilaterally—that is to say one-sidedly and by ourselves—we have used our armed forces for police work in other parts of the world more than 50 times in our history. (In this connection, incidentally, we might remind ourselves that certain of our one-sided expeditions into Latin America were part of a policy which we now believe to have been unwise and which by agreement with the Latin-American countries has now been renounced in favor of co-operative action in cases where police work in this hemisphere may be necessary.)

Besides these instances of unilateral action, we have on 25 or more occasions taken police action in co-operation with other nations. . . .

This established principle of co-operative international policing gives us the foundation on which to build for the future. No dramatically long step is required. I can see the practical difficulties in attempting to create a closely integrated internationalized police force. But I do not have any difficulty in conceiving of an agreement between the peace-loving nations to the effect that each will maintain certain land, sea, or air forces and that each will use them collaboratively, in agreed situations and within agreed limits, to prevent aggression.

Wartime Campaigning

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

From the three-week sample which I have recently witnessed at firsthand in Wisconsin and Nebraska, the 1944 presidential campaign is going to be a sober and subdued experience.

Emotional, high-pitched, hysterically excited electioneering quite obviously has little appeal to the American people in the midst of this first wartime presidential contest since 1864, and the people, not the politicians, will set the tempo of the campaign.

The judgment in Washington is that President Roosevelt, if he seeks a Fourth Term, may not leave the White House for a single political rally, and that Governor Dewey himself will not deliver more than a few speeches throughout the country—if Mr. Dewey is the Republican nominee. None is seriously questioning either of these "ifs."

Such a restrained campaign would fit the mood of the crowds who listened to Wendell Willkie make his unsuccessful bid in the mid-West. The people are deeply concerned about this election, but they are more concerned to listen than to shout.

Large, unusually large, crowds were in attendance throughout the duration of the earnestly contested Wisconsin and Nebraska primaries. In small communities the rallies broke all records and in Milwaukee and Omaha, five to six thousand people turned out to see and to listen.

But rarely were the crowds boisterous or noisy. Mr. Willkie never sought to appeal to their emotions, but it was evident from the beginning that the heat and scuffle of old-fashioned campaigning could have little place in the wartime mood of 1944. The voters were pensive, reflective; they were cordial but little aroused.

Some weight must be given to the explanation that the rallies were so subdued because, while the crowds were curious about the author of "One World," they were in such disagreement with him that they sat on their hands; that they were willing, even eager, to listen, but were determined not to applaud or approve.

There is some truth in such an appraisal but it seemed to most of the correspondents who for three weeks watched audience reaction in town halls, lodge headquarters, banquet rooms, hotels, school gymnasiums and big city auditoriums that other factors contributed more to this preoccupied state of mind.

The absence of young voters, particularly from 20 to 30 years of age, and war workers was acutely evident. Many millions of these men and women may find it too inconvenient to vote this fall and their absence at the polls may be as significant as their absence from the crowds which usually make up political audiences. These audiences in the main were composed of elderly people whose thoughts seemed to be on the war and on their sons and daughters who are fighting the war, and children too young to vote.

Occasionally one would spot a soldier or a sailor home on furlough, but the great majority of the men on temporary leave from the battlefronts or from training showed no concern with the electioneering which was going on in their towns.

Parades were non-existent and the only music was contributed by an occasional high school or college band when the candidate appeared in one of their halls. The print paper shortage was evident in the paucity of posters and campaign literature and only in one small community were there street decorations.

The necessities of the war are going to curtail campaigning as they have to curtail other peacetime essentials. Although some 20 correspondents made the trip there was no campaign train; not even a private car for the candidate and his party.

Most of the 1,500-mile trek through Wisconsin was accomplished by automobile. They were hired vehicles, supplied with just barely enough gasoline that is allowable for political purposes and driven by members of the candidate's personal staff and sometimes by the correspondents when drivers were not available. When travel was by rail, the group was scattered through regular trains in whatever accommodations were available; we counted ourselves fortunate to get an upper berth.

There are many imponderables in the mood of the people today and I suspect that the outcome of this election will depend in no small degree upon the manner in which the Presidential nominees make their appeals to the country. The mood is sober and reflective and it seems likely that the campaign will have to be pitched to that key.

The Push Toward Unity in Europe

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

"Look!" my French companion exclaimed, pointing across Wimbledon Common, "a Watteau landscape, exactly, is it not?" I looked. There were some factory chimneys on the horizon and several suburban villas which Watteau, or for that matter any self-respecting landscape artist, would certainly have disowned. But I saw what he meant. Perhaps it was just that particular ecstatic moment of spring; but somehow this bit of suburban London succeeded in looking a little like that most French of all French scenes, a Watteau landscape.

My French friend had taken out a little notebook and was scribbling furiously. I didn't interrupt him; for he is an irrepressible poet and can no more resist jotting down his impressions than a painter can refrain from sketching what particularly appeals to him.

But as we stood there in the midst of this Wimbledon-Watteau springtime, it suddenly swept over me that this little incident was a symbol of something much bigger, of a fundamental fact of our time. I seemed to catch a glimpse of just how real and how deep is the unity of western civilization and culture. A short while before I had been lunching in one of those little villas in suburban London with a dozen or so Europeans of many nationalities; French, Spanish, Dutch, Norwegian, Rumanian, Polish, and English. It was a very informal affair of the friendliest sort, almost a sort of international Sunday School picnic among daffodils on the lawn of a little English garden.

Perhaps this was why it made such an impression on me to see a young French poet impelled to write his "lines on Wimbledon Common." For the outstanding thing which emerged from our lunchtime conversation had been the fact that although naturally all these exiles longed for their own countries, they all agreed they had grown to feel very much at home in England and very deeply attached to it.

The Dutchman almost wept, it is true, over his fields of tulips and daffodils by the banks of the canals; but he was not quite sure really that he wanted to go back right after the war. The Frenchman, as he trod on the soft English turf, admitted a wistful longing to feel the scratchy gravel of French parks and gardens under his feet; but he said he thought he'd always miss English gardens and the English countryside. And so it went with each of them.

What seemed to come out of it all was a comforting conviction that if only we could see things sufficiently in perspective we would realize that despite the present temporary resurgence of nationalist feelings, European unity has in reality become inescapable. Europeans themselves may resist it, may not even believe it.

Victor Hugo once said that variety is only possible in unity. It is true, and it is true about Europe today. In this age of airplane and radio, variety like liberty itself can only survive in unity. Daniel Webster's words, "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable," are hardly less true of Europe today than they were of the United States when he spoke them a century ago.

People generally can perceive what they understand and they don't yet fully understand that events of the past few decades and especially of the past five years have radically altered the historic truth about Europe. Whether we acknowledge it or not, this war has been fought for the establishment of European unity, as historians of the future will realize. Today each Country, each Nation, each group of political leaders, is too preoccupied with its own immediate problems, which of course have never seemed so pressing or even overwhelming, to grasp the underlying truth that Europe is being pushed ahead toward unity and that half of its problems are in fact due to a failure to recognize this.

But the truth is there to be seen, and as I watched my friend the French poet seeing a Watteau landscape on Wimbledon Common I felt that perhaps it would not be so very long after all before the rest of us saw what poets and philosophers already see about the practical unity of Europe and of the world.

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